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COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

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FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

COMPLETED

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SOCIALIST PROPOSALS MAKE DRAFTING MBFR ACCORD POSSIBLE

AU191341Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[ADN dispatch from Vienna: "A Realistic Attitude Is Necessary: CSSR Ambassador Spoke at Vienna Talks"]

[Text] The new proposals of the USSR, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic and the CSSR of 8 June this year create the practical possibility of moving immediately to drafting a concrete agreement on reducing the armed forces and arms in central Europe. This is what Ambassador Keblusek, the head of the CSSR delegation to the Vienna talks, underscored at Thursday's plenary session. As the CSSR delegation spokesman continued, Ambassador Keblusek further emphasized that these proposals are acceptable to all participants in the negotiations since they are based on the jointly agreed on principles for safeguarding the genuine mutuality of the reductions in the armed forces and arms of all 11 direct participants and thus of guaranteeing their undiminished security.

The socialist states' new proposals take into consideration Western positions to a considerable extent, including the question of the "equal collective maximum strengths." In this connection the socialist countries have proposed a procedure that eliminates the essential shortcomings of this concept.

This procedure proceeds from the preservation of the existing approximate equilibrium in central Europe. It combines the required individual contribution to the reductions by every participant with the collective numerical level of the armed forces of both military coalitions in this area. After the reduction troop strength would total 900,000 men, including 700,000 men of the ground forces, for each side. Only such an approach makes it possible for the socialist states to concede that in the first stage the Soviet Armed Forces are temporarily reduced by twice as much as the American ones, something on which the West insists. As distinct from the Western position this procedure does not provide a chance for any direct participants to avoid a reduction in its armed forces or to even increase them as compared with the present level.

The whole idea behind the Vienna negotiations is precisely the fact that every direct participating state should make an equivalent individual contribution to reducing the high concentration of armed forces in the reduction area in keeping with its military potential in the center of Europe either in the first stage or in the second. Accordingly the Warsaw Pact states would reduce their armed forces by a total of some 105,000 men and NATO would reduce its armed forces by some 90,000 men.

NEPSZABADSAG ON VIENNA MBFR PROPOSALS, PROSPECTS

AU161514Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Peter Vajda article: "The Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe; the Socialist Proposal"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, said the English paper THE GUARDIAN on its front page 2 days ago, has made a proposal that can end the 4½ years of marking time at the Vienna talks. The English paper highlights the fact that, in the first phase of troop withdrawals, in which the Soviet Union and the United States would participate, the Soviet Union would withdraw from the zone of the reduction a force twice as large as would the United States. And, in its Tuesday issue, the New York TIMES expresses the view that the socialist countries' joint initiative is of a compromising nature and takes into consideration in several respects the latest proposal submitted by the West.

Elements of a Compromise Nature

Before we deal with the merits of the proposal that has been thus lauded by the Western press, let us establish the following: At the Vienna negotiations the socialist countries proceeded from the beginning from the fact that an intensification of detente demands an alleviation of military confrontation in this area where such large military forces are concentrated. They proceeded from the fact that the prevailing degree of political detente--and this has become particularly perceptible following Helsinki--indeed, renders it possible for an agreement to be reached that does not jeopardize the security of either side. If the socialist countries' first comprehensive proposal submitted as long ago as in November 1973, which was conceived in this spirit, had been accepted, then a reduction of armed forces and armaments would have been concluded last year and there would be 300,000 fewer soldiers on our continent. The number of planes and nuclear missile weapons would also have been considerably reduced.

Subsequently, the socialist countries augmented their proposals with a number of elements of a compromise nature. It is correctly realized by the Western press that such elements also characterize the proposal submitted by four direct socialist participants--the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the GDR--at the latest, the 172d session.

An Identical Upper Limit

As has been reported from Vienna, the socialist countries have agreed to an equalization, through an identical collective reduction, of the level of the NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in central Europe and the establishment of their complement at 900,000 each, including 700,000 ground troops. This means that the Warsaw Pact countries do not reject the Western concept of an identical upper limit. Also, the socialist countries have proven themselves prepared to accept that the planned troop reduction only be applied to the complement of ground forces.

In the first phase the reduction of armaments would apply to types that the Western side had designated for the first phase of the reduction affecting the Soviet Union and the United States. (The Western press has extensively published the NATO proposals pertaining to a withdrawal of U.S. nuclear warheads, Pershing-type missile launchers and F-4 planes on the one side, and Soviet tanks on the other.)

The socialist countries have also proposed that in this first phase the Soviet Union and the United States reduce the numerical strength of their ground forces stationed in central Europe by an equal percentage. In other words, the reduction would reflect the relative proportion of the Soviet and U.S. troops stationed in the area, and this, too, is consistent with the Western concepts.

An End to Marking Time

The socialist countries' proposals constitute the most important event of the current year of negotiations. They are constructive suggestions that make it possible to put an end to marking time and to strengthen the Helsinki spirit on the key issue of military detente. A prerequisite for progress now is that everybody proceed from the realities. Fundamental among them is that, essentially, an equilibrium of the numerical strength of the armed forces has developed and exists in central Europe. Therefore, the particulars submitted by the two sides on their respective forces prove the basis from which to proceed, figures that reveal that the NATO powers' armed forces consist of 981,000 soldiers and those of the socialist countries of 987,000. Of these, the ground forces number 791,000 and 805,000 soldiers respectively.

The Warsaw Pact countries have accepted the NATO troop figures, and NATO has no reason not to accept theirs. The political function of spreading fantastic and increasingly mounting troop figures that constitute an alleged Warsaw Pact "threat" serves only to maintain the myth of a "Soviet threat."

The socialist countries continue to stand for all countries taking a direct part in the negotiations to participate in a definte and specific form in the reduction of armed forces and armaments, that is, for all of them to make a contribution commensurate with their military potential to the alleviation of tension. In this way the principle that neither side should obtain a unilateral advantage could be realized. That is to say that now, as before, any "reduction" of a nature that makes it possible for some country to permanently exclude itself, or even to enhance its military potential, is unacceptable for the Warsaw Pact countries. For instance, a concept that does not include any reduction commitment at all with regard to the Bundeswehr--after the U.S. Army this is NATO's most significant military force--would not be acceptable. It hardly needs proof that this would be inconsistent with the stated purpose of the negotiations.

What Is Progress Subject to?

It is known that several West European statesmen--thus, Federal Chancellor Schmidt as well--have expressed the view lately that the talks on reducing armed forces in central Europe are not necessarily subject to other disarmament forums--to SALT, for instance. Consequently, progress at the Vienna negotiations is conceivable independently from them as well. In any case, the socialist countries have gone as far as possible for genuine progress in Vienna without risking fundamental interests of security. It is obvious that the proposals now submitted in Vienna are specific ones and prove the sincerity of the pursuit of detente, that, in addition to principled firmness, they reflect a tactical flexibility, a disposition to do anything in the interests of coming to terms and a consideration of the other side's views, viewpoints and security interests. After all this, progress depends not so much on factors of secondary importance from the viewpoint of the outcome of the negotiations--such as whether the level of participation will be raised or not--but primarily on the political intention of the Western side, on the instructions that will be received by the NATO countries' delegates.

If their response is positive then the result could have an impact on other forums as well and go beyond central Europe taken in a narrower sense and even beyond Europe.

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

Received by Nase

AU171914Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs, today received Aldea Militaru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Received by Lleshi

AU191924Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Aldea Militaru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, who presented his credentials. The meeting took place at the headquarters of the People's Assembly Presidium. Attending the credentials ceremony were Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs; Telo Mezini, secretary of the People's Assembly Presidium; Xhustin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jovan Antoni, deputy chairman of the protocol branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The ambassador was accompanied by (Alexander Elias), adviser of the embassy; (Gheorghe Nicolae), first economic secretary; and (Ion Gracescu), second secretary.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS DEPART--The delegation of Brazilian revolutionary women and the delegation of the antifascist and revolutionary women of Portugal left our country. They attended the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union. They were seen off at the airport by Bukurie Skenderi, member of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 15 Jun 78 AU]

ALBANIAN, FRENCH CULTURAL PLAN--A 2 year plan for cultural exchanges between Albania and France was signed in Tirana on 19 June. Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, signed the plan for Albania. (Monique Manche), an official of the General Directorate for Cultural Relations with Europe attached to the French Foreign Affairs Ministry, signed for France. Attending the ceremony were Besim Daja, deputy rector of Tirana University; Kristo Jorgji, director of the Arts Directorate attached to the Ministry of Education and Culture; Bashkim Pitarka, deputy director of the Second Directorate of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and others. Also present was (Pierre Brechel), French charge d'affaires ad interim to Albania. On the occasion of the signing of this plan and the departure of the French cultural delegation, Javer Malo gave a luncheon which took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU]

IRANIAN DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Iranian revolutionary women has left our country. It attended the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Women's Union. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Hatixhe Katro, secretary of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU]

PARTY DAILY COMMENTS ON U.S. AFRICAN POLICY

AU191420Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[Yoan Mateev's article: "Passing on the Guilt to the Innocent"]

[Text] One of the territories on which the reactionary circles in the United States and NATO design intrigues against world detente and security remains central Africa, and more specifically, Zaire. In recent days, information also continues to confirm the increasing military and political involvement of several Western countries in Zaire as well as the preparation for sharpening tension in neighboring territories. The direct intervention in Zaire takes the form of constantly increasing shipments of weapons and military materials through the U.S. air-lift.

Together with NATO's dangerous presence in Zaire and Africa, the West undertook steps for increasing the political and economic involvement and for saving the positions of neocolonialism through some obedient regimes on the continent. It is to this goal that the recent meeting in Brussels of the representatives of 11 capitalist countries led by the United States was devoted. The meeting ended by adopting a decision to render impressive material assistance to the Mobutu regime, in two stages. During the first stage Kinshasa will receive assistance totalling some $100 million, while in a later stage the assistance will grow to nearly $1 billion. If one can judge by the contents of the shipments thus far as well as by the long-range goals of imperialism, namely to preserve in its hands--by all means--Zaire's natural wealth, there is no doubt that this entire sum will be turned into arms for defending the neocolonialist interests in Africa.

Some thoughts developed by U.S. President Carter at his regular weekly press conference sounded strange against this background. Despite its regular character, this press conference evoked substantial interest because it followed the President's speech at Annapolis before the graduates at the U.S. Naval Academy which was full of groundless attacks against the USSR and the socialist community and which provoked sharp criticism in liberal circles in the United States. The press conference also followed the statements of Comrade Fidel Castro who categorically denied the fabrications on Soviet and Cuban participation in the Zaire events. However, one must immediately say that the President's words immediately evoked even greater concern and disappointment. The tone of Carter's words came very close to the recent outbursts of anti-Sovietism and anti-communism expressed by his adviser Brzezinski. Without relying on facts and evidence, the President rejected the declaration included in Fidel Castro's statement and left the impression that--as the Cuban leader stressed--he gives in very easily to the fabrications of his adviser Brzezinski. Furthermore--by repeating the fabrications of the imaginatory Soviet and Cuban intervention in Zaire, Carter threatened Cuba and the detente process in an obvious attempt to justify the rude U.S. intervention in Africa by passing on the guilt to the innocent.

One must point out that this position of Washington not only sharpens the situation in Africa and the world but also introduces a new, specific and very negative element in one of the world's delicate areas--the Caribbean Sea.

APN OBSERVER COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU151110Y Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 9 Jun 78 p 4 AU

[Vladimir Ermakov article: "A Criterion of Lasting Effect"]

[Text] Public opinion in the West welcomed with unconcealed relief President J. Carter's denial of the alleged intention of the United States to freeze the SALT negotiations with the Soviet Union.

At the same time the question arises with increasing intensity of who, among the official administration circles, inspired this provocative report recently published by the Washington POST?

Certain people name Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, who recently returned from his visit to Peking. Others mention Harold Brown, the U.S. secretary of defense. Others again..but, in fact it is no longer very important to unmask the individual who is behind the rumors aimed at striking a blow against the policy of taming the armaments race, aimed at poisoning and at rendering even more difficult the already complicated Soviet-U.S. relations.

It is perfectly clear that among the ruling circles in Washington there are already more enemies of detente than the 10 fingers on our hands and the 10 toes on our feet! One of the recently published New York TIMES editorials revealed such profound acts of "antidetente" that even the Western allies of the United States were flabbergasted. From this article it appeared that in order to force the USSR to adopt a policy line to the advantage of the Americans, the White House should disavow the final CSCE document which bears the signature of the U.S. President. Such an article in itself already sounds quite dangerous, since it is aimed at forming a certain public opinion and at putting pressure on the representatives of the administration responsible for the implementation of foreign policy.

Even more dangerous is the fact that this article, in essence, represents a commentary on one of the resolutions submitted to the U.S. Congress. To put it briefly, this act of propaganda reflects certain political positions adopted by an influential group within the U.S. supreme organ of legislation.

What does it actually mean, this appeal to disavow the final Helsinki document? It means an attempt to throw Europe--and not only Europe--back to times of "cold war", or at least to the times of "cool war", as Leonid Brezhnev eloquently put it. Of course, if the final CSCE document meant to subject the basis of international law to the old "Truman doctrine", or to similar doctrines, then the enemies of detente would hardly raise the question of disavowing the CSCE document. Nevertheless, the first attempt made at the Belgrade meeting to give such an interpretation to the final document ended in failure. As is known, the final CSCE document rejects the "right" of interference in other countries' domestic affairs, under any pretext whatever.

Another attempt has also failed--namely the attempt to separate the Helsinki agreements from the questions of intensifying and consolidating detente. There is, above all, a question of problems connected with disarmament and the limitation of the arms race. The USSR perfectly understands the meaning of all the three "baskets" contained in the final CSCE document. Economic relations are important, the questions of exchanging information, tourists, books and films are important as well. The question of defending human rights, the question of defending the right of a free existence, in line with human dignity, this question is also of exceptional importance. Nevertheless, let us ask ourselves: Is it any less important to reduce the number of missiles, to ban nuclear arms tests, and later to eliminate these weapons altogether, is it any less important to reduce traditional arms?

Is it not true that the final CSCE document is most closely linked to the problems of detente, which is the actual reason for drawing up and signing this document? Is it not true that the final Helsinki document is also closely linked to disarmament as a result of all this, since disarmament also is an essential and main component of detente?

Let us be frank: Even the draft resolution submitted to the U.S. Congress demanding the cancellation of the Helsinki agreements will not force the USSR to revise its policy line on the international scene, to revise the line of detente.

The USSR's policy line neither depends on the moods of the White House, nor on the moods of the capitol, nor on hysterical propaganda campaigns. The USSR has no intention whatever of letting itself be involved in psychological warfare, as people in the West are trying to force it to do.

In this connection it is appropriate to draw attention to the restrained, sensible and confident speech delivered by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in Prague. This speech was actually an appeal to commonsense in the West, an appeal to seek coordinated solutions. It is by no means difficult to imagine what political climate would exist on our planet if a spirit different from the present one were to prevail in Moscow.

We, the Soviet people, will not let ourselves be defeated either by threats, by danger or by hysterics. We know that the situation in the world today is far from ideal. Moscow, however, is as convinced as ever that the path of detente has not been interrupted, that its political and moral criteria will last for a long time, despite the forecasts and wishes of those who are inspiring antidetente trends, such as those appearing on the pages of the New York TIMES and in other Western media.

NARODNA ARMIYA WARNS OF CHINESE NUCLEAR GOALS

AU161026Y Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA)--Under the above headline NARODNA ARMIYA carries today a commentary on the road of updating the armed forces on which the new Chinese leadership has embarked. The paper underlines the efforts of the Peking leadership to step up the nuclear armament of that country.

After mentioning particularly the nuclear weapon tests in China, the news analyst writes: "Hardly only the increased potential of the Chinese nuclear military industry is in question here. It seems to be more of placarding the longer-term strategical targets of the Chinese leadership." He also notes that these strategical goals are confirmed by Peking's wish to purchase uranium from Australia and Canada and to spare its own resources. Another proof are the numerous Chinese trade delegations which have been crowding Western Europe in recent months and evince particular interest in the best achievements of the West European military technology. Peking's strivings for cooperation in the sphere of nuclear technology is also growing.

Mentioning the JEN MIN JIH PAO's issue of April 24, this year, in which the Chinese paper has called the neutron bomb a "shield" and the Soviet tanks a "spear" and has elaborated on the theme that the Soviet Union, having itself the spear, "does not permit the others to have the shield", the author adds: "These provocational [as received] statements in the Chinese press hardly need any comment: China's strategical goal is to bring the things to an armed clash between the USA and the USSR".

Recalling the words of the U.S. former secretary of state, Dean Rusk, that he shudders at the thought of a billion Chinese armed with nuclear weapons, the author asks: "Will Washington remember this warning? Or will it continue to stake on the 'Munich spirit' according to which Hitler was to attack first of all in the East?".

GEORGI DIMITROV ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

Leaders Attend

AU162059Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Excerpts] A festive meeting was held in Sofia today to celebrate the 96th anniversary of Georgi Dimitrov's birth, which is being commemorated on 18 June.

Greeted with stormy applause, the following officials attended the meeting and took their places at the honorary presidium, welcomed with cheers in honor of the party:

Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikaylov, Ognyan Doynov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Pencho Kubadinski, Drazha Vulcheva, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Krustyu Trichkov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Ivan Prumov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Vladimir Bonev, Georgi Yordanov, and Nacho Papazov.

Bonev Delivers Report

AU162055Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA)--The 96th anniversary of the birth of the great son of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers' movement, Georgi Dimitrov, was marked at a solemn meeting today.

At the meeting were present Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CC of the BCP, high-ranking party and state leaders and public figures.

A report on the life and work of Georgi Dimitrov was delivered by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Secretariat of the CC of the BCP.

Much space was devoted in the report to Dimitrov's merits in the theoretical justification and in pointing to the road of building a new, socialist Bulgaria, to his merits in the organizational and political consolidation of the Bulgarian Communist Party and its development, in raising its prestige and in asserting its leading role in all spheres of the socio-political, economic and cultural life of the country.

Dwelling on Dimitrov's contribution to the further development of Marxism-Leninism, Mr Vladimir Bonev said: "Today, when the advocates of imperialism, the right and the left revisionists, are attacking and maliciously vilifying real socialism and first of all the Soviet Union, it is worth reminding the remarkable thoughts of Georgia Dimitrov said at the Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party: The Soviet experience is the only and the best example of socialism-building for our country as also for the other people's democratic countries....', 'The characteristic form of the transition from capitalism to socialism in our country does not invalidate and cannot invalidate the basic laws of the transition period, which are common for all countries.'"

The report pointed to the merits of Georgi Dimitrov as a major strategist, inspirer and organizer of the heroic class battles of the world proletariat, of all the democratic forces against capitalism and fascism, against imperialism and the war, as also his great merit for the formation and consolidation of the world socialist system--the decisive force in the world revolutionary process. "In the fraternal unity of the socialist countries and their parties he saw the most important condition for the success of the cause of socialism and communism, for progress all over the world," Mr Vladimir Bonev added.

He recalled the words of Georgi Dimitrov that it was in Leninism, in the Leninization of the parties that the strength of the communist movement, and its true path to the victory of the socialist revolution, of socialism and communism, lay.

"How powerfully and how topically these words of Dimitrov still sound", the speaker went on, "even today when a number of bourgeois ideologists and revisionists on the right and on the 'left' are trying to 'prove' that Leninism was not Marxism, that it was not a revolutionary international theory, that it was not valid for the developed countries, etc.

The history of the international revolutionary movement confirmed in a convincing manner that Leninism is Marxism in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, that Leninism is a powerful ideological weapon for all parties and countries, which have waged a war for the victory of the socialist revolution, for the building up of socialism and communism."

Mr Vladimir Bonev said that loyal to its revolutionary traditions and to the legacies of Georgi Dimitrov, the Bulgarian Communist Party was fighting resolutely against the right and the "left" revisionism, against nationalism and anti-Sovietism, that it was making its contribution to the strengthening of the unity and the might of the international communist movement.

Pointing to the major significance which Georgi Dimitrov used to attach to the problem of disarmament, Mr Bonev said that Bulgaria had been contributing and would continue to contribute to the conversion of detente into an irreversible process, to the turning of the Balkans into an area of understanding and goodneighbourliness, to the safeguarding of peace in Europe and the world.

Brezhnev, Others Awarded

AU171856Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA)--Today the State Council of Bulgaria issued and published a decree here whereby the title of "Laureate of Dimitrov Prize" for social, political, scientific and creative work in support of peace, democracy and social progress is conferred on:

1. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

2. Urho Kekkonen--president of the Republic of Finland.

3. Dominique Urbany--honorary chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg.

5. [as received] Gabriel Garcia Marquez--a Columbian writer.

The degree was signed by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Zhivkov Congratulates Brezhnev

AU171929Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has sent the following congratulatory telegram to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman:

Dear Leonid Ilich, together with all Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarians, I congratulate you most cordially and fraternally on the award of the title--laureate of the Dimitrov's prize. This award which the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has bestowed on you is an expression of our deep respect for you, the leader of the CPSU and of the Soviet state; the worthy heir and continuer of the great Leninist cause. This prize is recognition of your great services for strengthening peace, security and cooperation in the world, for the constant upsurge of the people's struggle for freedom, independence and social progress.

For millions of people in the world your name is synonymous with and a symbol of true love of peace and consistent internationalism. With this prize we again pay tribute to your (?tireless) work for strengthening the power, cohesion and influence of the world socialist community and the international communist and workers movement.

The Bulgarian people invariably link the flourishing of socialist Bulgaria with the constantly deepening and developing Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Your name, Comrade Brezhnev, is indivisible with the most fruitful period of Bulgaria's flourishing, and of the comprehensive cooperation and rapprochement between our two peoples, two countries and two parties.

Being awarded with the prize named after the immortal Georgi Dimitrov is a further expression of our gratitude for the invaluable contribution to this new stage in the development of mutual fraternal relations and Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

I wish you, Dear Leonid Ilich, good health, long life and further successes in your colossal work for the well-being of the Soviet people and for strengthening peace, democracy and social progress in the world as well as for the triumph of communism.

Greets Other Prize Winners

AU192136Y Sofia BTA in English 1853 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, sent a cable of greetings to Mr Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, president of Finland, in connection with his distinguishing with the "Laureate of the Dimitrov Prize" title.

"The Bulgarian public and the Bulgarian people are well familiar with and highly value your long and untiring work in service of peace, security and understanding among the peoples; your remarkable contribution to the consolidation of reciprocally advantageous cooperation and further establishment of the process of detente in international life. Your name is inseparably linked with the organization and convocation of the European Security and Cooperation Conference in Helsinki--one of the biggest events in the post-war history of our continent", the message reads. Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, sent a cable of greetings to Mr Dominique Urbany, honorary chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, in connection with his distinguishing with the "Laureate of the Dimitrov Prize" title.

In the same connection the president of the Bulgarian State Council sent a message of greetings to the Colombian novelist Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

Meets Moslem Leader

AU192113Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the socialist peoples' Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is paying an official visit to our country, met and had a talk with Mahamed Topchev, the chief mufti of Bulgaria. The meeting was also attended by Sheikh Mahmud (Subhi), the chief mufti of the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

Visits Agriculture Institute

AU192115Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA)--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, today visited the institute for soil study and yield programming in Sofia. The Libyan head of state became familiar with the research work in the field of agrochemistry, agrophysics and yield programming carried out at the institute. The institute maintains active contacts with the developing countries. Libyan specialists also attend its school for postgraduate qualification.

After the visit at the institute the foreign diplomats accredited in Bulgaria were introduced to Mr Qadhdhafi.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi delivered a speech before 400 Arab students in Bulgaria, in which he stated Libya's positions on a number of international issues. He laid special emphasis in his speech on Libya's policy for settling the Middle East crisis.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU201059Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A final meeting between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, took place today at the Boyana residence. The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the Bulgarian-Libyan talks that have been conducted and stressed that the relations between the two countries are developing in the interest of the Bulgarian and Libyan people, and in the interest of preserving and strengthening peace throughout the world.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, was attended by Milko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, and Mustafa al-Kharrubi, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress.

STANISHEV HEADS BCP DELEGATION TO LCY CONGRESS

AU191916Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee headed by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, left for Belgrade today. The delegation will attend the 11th LCY Congress.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Ivan Prumov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Milan (Kostakanovic), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia, was also present.

LILOV RECEIVES USSR AUDITING COMMISSION DELEGATION

AU191009Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Text] Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, received the delegation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission led by Genadiy Sizov, chairman of the commission, on 16 June and had a friendly talk with the delegation members.

The talk, which took place in an exceptionally warm and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission. Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

Comrade Aleksandur Lilov awarded the delegation members with the "100 years of Bulgarian Liberation From the Ottoman Yoke" jubilee medal, and gave a dinner party in their honor. The leadership of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission also attended the dinner.

DZHUROV RECEIVES GDR MILITARY DELEGATION

AU191014Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Text] Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, received the delegation of the GDR National Army led by Lt Gen Horst Bruener, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the GDR National Army, on 16 June.

Talks were held, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The meeting was attended by Lt General Delcho Simov, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army. Col Gerhard Heim, GDR military attache in Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

BELORUSSIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU191048Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee led by Aleksey Smirnov, Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Bulgaria from 9 [until 16] June.

The delegation leader was received by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

During its visit the Belorussian delegation had talks with a delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Comrade Ognyan Doynov. Attention was focused at the talks on questions related to further developing and strengthening the cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Belorussian SSR, in the framework of the comprehensive coming together between the USSR and Bulgaria.

The Belorussian guests had talks with the leaders of Sofia, Varna, Pleven, Veliko Turnovo, Gabrovo, Stara Zagora and Plovdiv Okrugs and Sofia City, and visited industrial plants and institutes, as well as historical and cultural monuments. Everywhere they were given a cordial and friendly greeting and were accorded warm hospitality.

The delegation departed yesterday. At Sofia airport it was cordially seen off by Comrade Ognyan Doynov, Nikola Kalchev, BCP Central Committee Industry and Transport Department head, and BCP Central Committee responsible workers.

Vladimir Bazovskiy, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also at the airport.

GREEK 'ANTIDICTATORIAL' TU DELEGATION VISITS

AU191520Y Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 19 (BTA)--A Greek TU delegation of the United TU Anti-Dictatorial Movement (ESAK-AS), headed by its chairman, Mr Pitaroulis Emanouil, arrived here on an official visit today.

The United TU Anti-dictatorial Movement maintains regular contacts with the Bulgarian trade unions. Contacts were not discontinued even in the years of the junta, when ESAK had its representation abroad. Prior to the fascist coup in Greece, the Bulgarian trade unions in the different branches of the economy had regular contacts with the corresponding TU organizations in Greece. After the fall of the junta a process of gradual restoration of bilateral cooperation has been noticed.

The plan for international activity of the Bulgarian trade unions for this year envisages the exchange of delegations with ESAK of branch trade unions for the exchange of experience which will contribute to the expansion of bilateral cooperation.

The Greek TU officials will have talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions on internal and international problems.

CONTROL COMMITTEE DISCUSSES EXPLOITATION OF USSR GAS

AU191000Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jun 78 p 6 AU

[Text] The construction of a gas pipeline and the utilization of natural gas--that was one of the questions discussed at yesterday's meeting of the Committee for State and People's Control. The committee's organs have examined the implementation of the decisions on constructing a pipeline in the country and the efficient utilization of the natural gas. At present, 20 enterprises are receiving gas from the northern ring of the pipeline. The Varna thermoelectric power station, the Isperikh plant for ceramic tiles and the Lenin plant in Pernik are in the process of being connected to the pipeline.

Along with the successes that have been achieved, the Committee for State and People's Control discovered some weaknesses. Not all the conditions for implementing the set tasks have been created yet. The Ministry of Metallurgy and Mineral Resources and the ferrous metallurgy state economic pool have not taken all measures to secure the necessary materials. The State Committee for Planning has not coordinated the program on the accelerated construction of the gas pipeline and the construction modification of the consumer plants in accordance with the long-term agreement on the delivery of natural gas from the USSR. Despite the secured utilization of natural gas in 1978 and 1979, the solution of the question of absorbing and utilizing the gas for 1980 and the following years is lagging behind alarmingly. The construction of the southern branch of the major pipeline and the expansion of some gas-distributing stations is lagging behind.

The Committee on State and People's Control obligated the State Committee on Planning and the Ministries of Chemical Industry, metallurgy and mineral resources, as well as other interested ministries, to implement the complex program on the accelerated construction of the gas pipeline and the construction modification of the natural gas consumer plants.

Information about the critical articles "Alarm in the Miners' Republic" and "There Are Decisions but no Deeds" which appeared in March in the newspaper TRUD was reviewed at the meeting.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUSAK'S OFFICIAL ACTIVITIES

Receives Soviet Ambassador

LD192155Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, today in Prague received Vladimir Matskevich, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial and friendly discussion, mutual cooperation between both fraternal parties and countries was discussed.

Sees Bulgarian Envoy

LD192156Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic and chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front of Czechoslovakia, today received in Prague Castle Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Front.

In a cordial, comradely discussion they stressed the successfully developing cooperation between the two countries in all spheres. Both representatives paid special attention to the implementation of the conclusions and resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the 11th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, and the tasks which proceed from the present stage of the building of socialism and the organization of the patriotic and national front of both countries.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Received by Husak

LD192200Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, in Prague Castle today received an official delegation of the Austrian Parliament led by Anton Benya, president of the National Council. They discussed the present situation of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations and the prerequisites for their further deepening in the interests of the peoples of both countries. They said that the mutually beneficial expansion of political, cultural, scientific-technical and economic relations is in full harmony with the policy of goodneighborly relations and corresponds to strengthening detente and world peace.

The delegation of the Austrian Parliament was also a guest today of Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly.

Briefed by Indra

LD191650Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The official delegation from the Austrian Parliament was received in Prague today by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. He briefed the guests about the federative setup in Czechoslovakia and the activity of the country's supreme legislative body.

He also informed them about the peace principles guiding Czechoslovakia's foreign policy, emphasizing at the same time that equality, peaceful cooperation and the continuing relaxation of tension both, in the political and military spheres, is the only rational alternative for the life of all mankind. Anton Benya, the head of the Austrian Parliamentary delegation and president of the National Council, stressed the desire of the Austrian people to live and work in peace, and spoke about the possibilities for expanding and intensifying cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Austria. He invited representatives from the Federal Assembly to pay an official visit to Austria.

STROUGAL RECEIVES LAO DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD192058Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, today in Prague received Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy prime minister of Laos, minister of education, sports and religious affairs, and secretary general of the Lao Patriotic Front Central Committee. The Lao representative is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia. During a conversation which assessed the results thus far achieved in the development of mutual relations, Comrade Lubomir Strougal assured the Lao guest about the permanent interest of Czechoslovakia in the development of all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Laos. He pointed out the possibilities of deepening Czechoslovak participation in the development of Lao economy in concrete spheres, above all in the utilization of the natural resources of Laos and the raising of the professional qualifications of its cadres.

BILAK HEADS CPCZ DELEGATION TO LCY CONGRESS

LD191644Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A CPCZ delegation headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left today for Belgrade at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY]. It will attend the 11th LCY Congress. The delegation was seen off by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, Jan Fojtik, secretary of the Central Committee of the party, and other representatives.

DELEGATION LEAVES TO ATTEND SPANISH TU CONGRESS

LD191600Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions headed by Josef Hlavicka, member of the council's Presidium, left Prague for Madrid today to attend the first congress of the Spanish Trade Union Confederation of Workers Commissions in the Spanish Capital.

CHNOUPEK SCHEDULED TO VISIT PORTUGAL 26-29 JUN

LD192312Y Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 19 CETEKA--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek will pay an official visit to Portugal June 26-29 at the invitation of the Portuguese Government.

LENART, HAVLIN ATTEND SCIENTIFIC ACADEMY MEETING

LD191652Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Members of the Slovak Academy of Sciences have met in Bratislava to hold a general assembly meeting to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of this great scientific institution. The festive meeting is being attended by a party and state delegation headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Among those taking their places of honor at the festive meeting was Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the head of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Academician Jaroslav Koznesnik, its chairman.

INTERCOSMOS WORK GROUP CONSULTATION REPORTED

AU161250Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 78 p 1 AU

[(ST) report: "Outer Space Physics"]

[Text] A 6-day annual consultation session of the Intercosmos work group on "outer space physics" started in the Prague "International" Hotel on Monday. Vladimir Guth, a corresponding member of the CSSR Academy of Sciences, welcomed on behalf of the CSSR Academy of Sciences and the Institute for Astronomy at the CSSR Academy of Sciences--which was commissioned by the Presidium of the CSSR Academy of Sciences to be the organizer of this consultation--the delegations of the individual member-states of the Intercosmos program and Maj Eng Vladimir Remek, hero of the CSSR and USSR and CSSR aviator-cosmonaut, who was among the guests.

The task of the consultations is to regularly control the activity and to define the plan of work for the next period in all spheres of outer space physics. The participants will discuss in eight sections the experiments already implemented and the preparation of further experiments.

The scientists are not only discussing the tasks of the Intercosmos program but are also assessing the state of development in the world. One of the most important points on the agenda in Prague is to make more exact and to complement the catalogue of the problems of outer space physics adopted at the Wroclaw session in 1970.

The first day of the session already demonstrated how the beginning of the new phase in the Intercosmos program--consisting of the participation of the members of this international organization in manned space flights by means of Soviet space technology--significantly influences the space research of the Intercosmos program. It is not only the participation of the first CSSR cosmonaut V. Remek, who was the first to take the floor at the afternoon joint session of the consultation, which matters. It is, above all, the fact that experiments come to the fore, which will be realized in spacecraft and orbital stations.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES CARTER ADMINISTRATION

LD161040Y Prague CTK in English 0810 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 16 CETEKA--"People in the whole world are becoming increasingly aware that it is the Soviet Union and other socialist countries which are the most reliable and most solid guarantee of peace for this and future generations", RUDE PRAVO writes editorially today.

"The socialist countries are consistently honouring the obligations they undertook by signing the final act. This is proved every day by their international policy initiative and activity aimed at detente, above all in the military sphere," the paper writes and points out the contrast of these initiatives with NATO's increasing arms spendings, the attacks by the U.S. President's adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and the recent speech of President Carter in Annapolis.

"The Carter administration has been in power for sixteen months...the steps taken by the U.S. Administration have not led to the relaxation of international tension, but to its sharpening. The talks on strategic arms limitation, vital for all nations, have been blocked because of the unacceptable U.S. stands, a malevolent anti-communist campaign seeking to push through the world hegemony interests of the United States under the cloak of cliches about human rights has been fanned, and the U.S. military budget has been increased...this is how the claims that peace should be strengthened, made so frequently by the U.S. President and other Western politicians, really look in practice. How seriously do (these politicians) mean the pledges they had undertaken by signing the document of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation?"

'VERY SERIOUS' AGRICULTURAL SITUATION NOTED

AU171540Y Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[Report signed (FG): "Appeal of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee, of the SSR National Front Central Committee and of the SSR Government Addressed to All; Fields Need Reinforcements"]

[Excerpt] By the beginning of this week the farmers of the Slovak Socialist Republic thinned out 98.1 percent of the sugar beet area, and fulfilled the plan of sowing corn for silage by 104.5 percent. However, the harvest of fodder on arable land, where the tasks have been fulfilled by 60.4 percent, is still lagging considerably, and the situation in the harvest of bulk fodder from permanent meadows, where the targets were fulfilled by 27.4 percent, is even worse. Compared with previous year, the production of dried fodder in drying plants, in which the plan is being fulfilled by only 26.8 percent, is also lagging. Last year by this time more than 35 percent of the planned dried fodder was already in stores. Once can say without exaggeration that the situation is very serious. Therefore the appeal of the SSR's political and state bodies should be very quickly accepted by all those to whom it was addressed.

TRIBUNA DISCUSSES RELIGION IN SOCIALISM

AU171420Y Prague TRIBUNA No 23 in Czech 7 Jun 78 pp 8, 9 AU

[Jiri Loukotka article: "Why Religion Survives"]

[Excerpts] The social class causes of religion play the most significant role in its survival and in evolving recedivisms of religiosity in Socialism. Even after the political power of the bourgeoisie is overthrown, religion preserves for a certain period of time its class basis, formed by the remainder of the exploiting classes and by people who had been, in the past, closely connected with the bourgeoisie's interests. The development of all spheres of life in the socialist society limits, upsets and breaks this basis but nevertheless under certain circumstances--such as larger international complications and problems growing larger inside the socialist country--there can be attempts to consolidate and activate it.

This was also confirmed in our country in the critical 1968-1969 period. Some 20 years after February the forces of political clericalism suddenly, even though in the beginning very cautiously, began to stir, forces whose vitality was considered by many to be completely exhausted. The activation of churches and religious life was undoubtedly closely connected with the political activation of class hostile, antisocialist and rightwing forces within our society and significantly inspired by the stimuli of class hostile forces from abroad (reactionary circles of the curiae, Catholic and Protestant post-February emigration, and so forth).

The strong revitalization of bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideology in the critical years directly induced the unprecedented activity of religious centers, reactionary clerics, strongly religion-inclined laymen and so forth, and led to far-reaching demands by the churches (return of properties, reestablishment of religious orders and church education, expanding religious press and literature, abolishment of state control of churches); demands which would mean essentially a return, in solving the question of religion in our country, to the situation before February 1948. It was demonstrated that bourgeoisie and religious ideology are in reality joint vessels, that they have one and the same class root. Religion rests on every bourgeois ideology and petty bourgeois view (even when it is in conflict with these views in some points: in our country, for instance, with Marxism, social democraticism, nationalism, agrarian ideology and so forth). Every bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideology, in turn, finds support from the still considerably wide social basis of religion, which it uses as some sort of a mouthpiece.

A family is not, as some mistakenly think, indifferent to class influence. It is always a part of social macrostructure (socio-class composition) and it not only does not suppress its class aspects but, in the majority of cases, it emphasizes them, even though only in a specific manner. In its milieu, societal ideological processes are intensified--particularly in their emotional aspects. A family either supports and strengthens the trends to the new socialist thinking and feeling, or--on the contrary--revives and preserves trends toward persisting in the old and anachronistic [ways]. Very often the family functions as an "oasis of privacy", in which religion takes refuge when forced to withdraw from the public and political life and where--as is well known--various anachronisms most tenaciously survive.

Therefore when evaluating the causes of religiosity in socialism, the weight of the family and its role in forming the ideopolitical profile of the young generation cannot be neglected. As a part of research shows, the influence of the family milieu plays, on the whole, a very distinct part in the survival of religion, and in some cases it is absolutely decisive for forming the foundation of the world outlook of children and youth. The answers which he receives to his questions in the family, and the influence to which he is here subjected, very often unconspicuously but profoundly determines the child's relationship with the world, society and even with himself, it imprints characteristic world outlook dimensions on his psychology, attitudes, interests and so forth.

Therefore, even more urgent is the task to win the family's support for education toward the scientific world outlook in places where, at variance with the needs of the socialist society as well as with the interests of the children and youth, one subjects the young generation to the influence of religious spirit. One must explain to the parents that the child is not their property as are other things, that they have no right, deriving from the claim of their care for the child (because they materially care for him), to completely determine his spiritual and ideological development, and this even incorrectly, by driving the child into a conflict with social development and often even into serious and pernicious internal conflicts. [paragraph continues]

Man's freedom and dignity demands that society insure each child the right to a truthful, scientific understanding of the world and this right is being realized by the socialist society through education in the spirit of the scientific world outlook.

BRIEFS

ALGERIAN ENVOY DEPARTS--The Algerian ambassador to the CSSR, Mohamed Cherif Sahli, ended his term of office in the CSSR and departed on 15 June. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

CSSR-USSR GAS PIPELINES--The gas pipeline system on CSSR territory now totals 2,238 km. At the end of May the construction of the third line, called Konzorcium, started in Ruska village on the CSSR-USSR border. The builders of the Konzorcium pipeline, whose length is to be 950 km, use a new type of pipe of 1.2 m diameter and 18 m length. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

CPSL COMMISSION SESSION--The CPSL Central Committee's Ideological Commission convened on 15 June in Bratislava, chaired by CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Secretary L. Pezlar, to discuss the orientation of the Slovak publishing houses' publishing plans and the activity of the Institute of Scientific Atheism at the Slovak Academy of Sciences. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

NEUTRON BOMB PROTESTS--According to the CSSR peace committee more than 9.5 million CSSR citizens have already condemned the neutron bomb in 20,000 resolutions. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

BULGARIAN MINISTER DEPARTS--The delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Education led by Drazha Vulcheva, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of education, departed on 16 June from the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 78 p 8 AU]

USSR-CSSR HYDROELECTRIC AGREEMENT--The talks between the CSSR and Soviet delegations on cooperation in the construction of the Gabcikovo hydroelectric plant, a part of the CSSR-Hungarian system of hydroelectric plants on the Danube River Gabcikovo-Nagymaros, ended yesterday in Moscow. At the end of the talks an intergovernmental agreement was signed, according to which Soviet organizations will help CSSR enterprises in drafting the individual parts of the project and will deliver in the next 5-year plan eight complete hydroaggregates with a total output of 720 mw. Within the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system, two dams and two hydroelectric plants with a total output of 880 mw will be built between Bratislava and Budapest in coming years. [Text] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 16 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

CSSR MANUFACTURED SATELLITE--A small satellite, the first to be developed and manufactured by Czechoslovak experts, will be on board the new Soviet Aus satellite that will be launched at the end of 1978 or the beginning of 1979. This was announced by S. Narimanov, head of the Soviet delegation to the annual consultation session of the Intercosmos work group on "outer space physics" taking place in Prague. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ERICH HONECKER'S ACTIVITIES

Receives Hungarian Ambassador

LD192046Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1449 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Jozsef Kadar, the Hungarian ambassador to the GDR, who presented his credentials. In a friendly conversation, Erich Honecker praised the militant alliance of the SED and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, as well as the high level of cooperation between the two states. He expressed his conviction that the close and friendly relations between the GDR and Hungary would develop and grow deeper for the benefit of their peoples and the further strengthening of the community of socialist states.

Sees New Zealand Envoy

LD192044Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Francis Anthony Small, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of New Zealand, who presented his credentials. Ambassador Small conveyed greetings from Sir Keith Holyoake, the governor general of New Zealand, which Erich Honecker reciprocated. In the ensuing conversation, they expressed the interests of both states in consolidating relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual advantage. They paid tribute to the accreditation of New Zealand's first ambassador to the GDR as a positive step of cooperation between the GDR and New Zealand.

Talks With USSR's Tikhonov

LD192110Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday in the SED Central Committee building received Nikolay A. Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is leading a Soviet government delegation to the 23d meeting in Berlin of the joint GDR-USSR government commission. Their discussion focused on long-term cooperation. Of great importance in this cooperation are the further socialist economic integration and alinement of the national economies. They emphasized that GDR-USSR cooperation is developing in growing dimensions for the benefit of both countries. Many government agreements provide a stable foundation and extend far into the next 5-year plan period.

Erich Honecker and Nikolay Tikhonov discussed ways and means to better supply the needs of both countries by increasing exchanges of important products and deepening specialization and cooperation. The program sets out for major sectors of the economy the chief topics and general lines of the division of labor, specialization and cooperation in the next two 5-year plans. It was stated that the main point is to agree upon joint measures for the integrated use of science and technology, the rationalization and intensification of production and the improvement of quality. The agreements and decisions prepared by the 23d meeting of the joint government commission meet this aim.

Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed fraternal greetings from Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The greetings were most cordially reciprocated.

DOHLUS RECEIVES, BRIEFS ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

LD192056Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1718 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Horst Dohlus, candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today received a delegation of the Provisional Military Administration Council of Socialist Ethiopia which is on a factfinding visit to the GDR. In a friendly conversation he briefed them on current questions of SED policy. The Ethiopian visitors gave an account of their people's struggle in implementing the program of the national democratic revolution. They praised the close and fruitful cooperation between the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the SED, and want it to be further deepened in the interest of the common struggle against imperialism.

MORE ON PARAGUAYAN CP DELEGATION VISIT TO GDR

Leader Praises GDR Support

LD191734Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1335 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Antonio Maidana, chairman of the Paraguayan Communist Party, today paid tribute to the strength of international solidarity in the struggle against the fascist dictatorships in Latin America. At a press interview given in Berlin at the end of his several day visit to the GDR, which was also attended by members of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee Alfredo Alcorta and Julio Rojas, Maidana thanked the SED and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, for their constant support for the struggle of the Paraguayan communists and the country's patriots. He stressed: "We want to especially thank the people of the GDR for their contribution to the worldwide solidarity movement that is led by the socialist countries, at the head of which stands the Soviet Union. This solidarity secured our release from the prisons of the Stroessner dictatorship.

Hundreds of patriots are still incarcerated and tortured in the prisons of the Stroessner regime, including Miguel Angel, the secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee, and Deruz Villagra, the secretary of the Federation of Communist Youth, said Maidana. He described the inhuman prison conditions in Paraguay under which he and Comrades Alcorta and Rojas suffered for so many years.

In connection with his release, Maidana refuted assertions that it was due to the intervention of U.S. President Carter. "This is a lie; we replied at once that our release was a result of international solidarity." The U.S. administration instead does all that is possible to maintain the regime in Paraguay, which is hostile to human rights, in order to guarantee the continued plundering of the country by foreign monopolies. "Four U.S. companies control the entire oil production of the country," said Maidana. "All ores, including the uranium in the eastern regions of the country, are sources of profit for American imperialism, while the people of Paraguay live in the deepest poverty."

FRG enterprises such as the Krupp concern are also playing a large part in the plundering of the country." While the FRG ambassador in Asuncion was decorated by Stroessner with the Grand Cross of Merit of the bloody dictatorship," said Maidana, "he refused us political asylum."

Replying to a question regarding the further struggle of his party, Antonio Maidana said: "Our aim is to establish a broad antifascist front in which all the democratic forces of the country are united." He underlined that several youth organizations have already joined together in a movement for human rights. He described as one of the successes of the struggle of the democratic forces and international solidarity the recently obtained release of 80 political prisoners.

"We take with us the best impression of the construction of socialism in the GDR," said Antonio Maidana. The party chairman especially praised the cordial feelings of solidarity that the delegation had experienced in all its meetings. "During our visit we have not only been able to convince ourselves about the job done in constructing socialism in the GDR, but also of the practical application and practice of human rights, as can also be seen in the other socialist countries."

Joint Communique Issued

LD192130Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1809 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED and the Paraguayan Communist Party [PCP] are resolved to consistently confront all attempts by reactionary imperialist circles which are aimed at accelerating the arms race, returning to the cold war and reviving the fascist danger. This is stated in a joint communique, released today, at the end of the 6-day visit paid to the GDR by a PCP Central Committee delegation.

The PCP delegation, under party Chairman Antonio Maidana, visited the GDR at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The delegation members were received by Erich Honecker for a cordial conversation in which he affirmed the solidarity of the SED and the GDR people with the struggle of the Paraguayan people for freedom, democracy and social progress.

In the official talks which the PCP delegation conducted with a delegation of the SED Central Committee under Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, both sides emphasized their resolute determination to carry on the struggle for lasting peace and the continuation of the process of detente.

The SED and PCP representatives paid tribute to the USSR's moves in initiating steps for effective disarmament and ending the arms race. Both parties regard the consistent struggle to prevent the planned production of the neutron bomb by the United States as the chief task of the world's democratic and peaceloving forces.

The concurred that it is a feature of the current political situation in Latin America that the peoples of Latin America are even more vigorously resisting the imperialist policy which has led to the establishment of several fascist and reactionary regimes in Latin American countries. The SED and PCP representatives stressed that imperialism and its followers in Latin America have of late systematically practiced the method of deporting political opponents. Both parties will insist that world opinion be given information about the fate of thousands of deported patriots in various countries of Latin America.

The PCP representatives described the profoundly humanitarian successes achieved by socialism as encouragement and support for them in their further struggle for the benefit of the Paraguayan people. The SED and PCP state that, in view of the counterrevolutionary actions of imperialism and its attempts to split the revolutionary movement, it is all the more imperative for communist and workers parties to deepen--by joint action--their cooperation, and to strengthen the role of the communist parties as the vanguard of the working class in their countries.

The resolutions of the conference of the communist parties of Latin America and the Caribbean in 1975, and the Berlin conference of communist and workers parties of Europe, have provided good prerequisites.

The communique notes in conclusion that both parties affirmed their determination to actively contribute to the unity of action of the international communist movement in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

CPCZ'S JAKES ENDS VISIT TO GDR 19 JUN

LD192237Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1825 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a working visit to the GDR from 16 to 19 June at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. He discussed with Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, agriculture, forestry and the food industry, as well as SED-CPCZ cooperation. Milos Jakes visited the agricultural show in Markkleeberg, Leipzig Bezirk, and studied the best practical experience of cooperative peasants and the latest scientific and technological findings. Milos Jakes and Gerhard Grueneberg today toured a publicly-owned farm in Eisleben, Halle Bezirk. Jakes inspected several projects in the "Suesser See" fruit growing region, and left for home tonight.

CULTURE MINISTER REPORTS ON TRIP TO UNITED STATES

AU191306Y East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 78 p 2 AU

[ADN interview with GDR Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann on GDR exhibition in the United States: "The 'Splendor of Dresden' in Washington"]

[Summary] Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, who has just returned from a trip to the opening of the "Splendor of Dresden" exhibition in Washington, commented on the wide response to the event. Referring to the positive reports in the U.S. press, Hoffmann stated: "The great gesture of good will by our government in approving the dispatch of such a valuable and unique exhibition to the United States has been duly appreciated and its original cultural-political and cultural-historical concept was noted by the U.S. public, by people from all strata of the nation."

Referring to the travel route of the exhibition in the United States, the minister added: "I was able to see for myself the impeccable measures to insure the security of the exhibition," and he pointed out the high professional qualifications of the directors of the U.S. museums and of their staff workers.

"To the question as to what results he saw for the further development of cultural relations with the United States, Minister Hoffmann replied: 'Naturally it depends essentially on the American side as to what stimuli this exhibition will convey to the future cultural relations between the GDR and the United States.

"'In talks with leading personalities of U.S. political and cultural life, I expressed our government's readiness, in keeping with our peaceful foreign policy aimed at security and the development of relations of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems and entirely in the spirit of the final Helsinki act, to develop political, and hence also cultural, relations with the United States. [paragraph continues]

"'There are many prerequisites for this. I believe that there is great interest among the American people in objective information about our country, its social system, culture and education, which has perhaps been encouraged in no small way by our exhibition. On the other hand, we have seen many things in the United States in the cultural field which are also undoubtedly interesting to our people and are worth seeing. These things will have to be discussed in future talks and negotiations.'"

STOPH MEETS OFFICIAL OF EVANGELICAL CHURCHES

LD192042Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Monday received Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the conference of Church directorates of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, and his deputies, Bishop Werner Krusche and President Kurt Domsch, as well as Frau Oberkirchenraetin Christa Lewek. They presented to the chairman of the Council of Ministers documents recording the results of ecumenical conferences in Glion, Chorin and Chantilly on the arms race, disarmament and detente. They were acting on a recommendation of the World Council of Churches to its member-churches in connection with the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers referred to the fundamental importance of the meeting of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, with the executive of the conference of evangelical Church directorates in the GDR on 6 March 1978. He paid tribute to the meritorious work of GDR evangelical Churches and ecumenical bodies in advocating concrete steps toward peace and in preparing the current UN special session. He affirmed that the GDR Government will go on working patiently and persistently to strengthen peace, continue the process of detente and promote concrete steps of disarmament. Willi Stoph specifically referred to the recent initiatives which Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer submitted on behalf of the GDR Government to the UN General Assembly special session. These proposals, he said, were marked by their concrete realism and ensured equal security for all states concerned. They deserve the support of all men of good will.

In an exchange, marked by trust and candor, on their joint responsibility for peace in the present situation, the Church representatives emphasized the conclusions of the aforementioned ecumenical conferences that the use of force to resolve conflicts in a world bristling with arms is self destructive; that thinking in terms of security without trust and cooperation creates distrust and new insecurity and that the important thing is to evolve a disarmament mentality. Bishop Schoenherr thanked the chairman of the Council of Ministers for the high esteem in which the GDR Government held the Churches' devotion to peace and emphasized that this commitment would proceed in harmony with the GDR Government's policy of peace. The meeting was attended by Hans Seigwasser, state secretary for Church affairs, and his deputy, Hermann Kalb.

BRIEFS

GDR-DPRK COMMODITY PROTOCOL--"A protocol on additional goods" deliveries in 1978 between the GDR and the DPRK was signed in Pyongyang by the two countries' deputy foreign trade ministers, Eugen Kattner and Han Su-kil. Under this protocol the GDR will deliver among other things trucks of the Robur type, scientific appliances, and pesticides, whereas the DPRK is to supply (Kauster) magnesite, cadmium and batteries. Eugen Kattner was received for talks by Choe Chong-kun, vice minister of foreign trade and by Kye Ung-tae, minister of foreign trade. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 78 p 2 AU]

KADAR, LAZAR RECEIVE MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD191720Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has received Mangalyn Dugersuren, foreign minister of the Mongolian People's Republic. Earlier, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar held talks with the Mongolian minister. Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja was present at both meetings.

KADAR TO LEAD OFFICIAL VISIT TO POLAND IN 'NEAR FUTURE'

LD162228Y Budapest MTI in English 1805 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 16 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee is about in the near future to lead a Hungarian party and government delegation for an official friendly visit to the Polish People's Republic.

GYENES DISCUSSES DETENTE, RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST STATES

LD162115Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2030 GMT 15 Jun 78 LD

[Interview granted by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to Budapest Radio's Gyula Schel on "For The Common Goal" program--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] There is a great interest in foreign politics. How do you explain this in recent weeks and days, Comrade Gyenes?

[Answer] Indeed, we can see that Hungarian public opinion has been preoccupied, not only in the present but also in the past, with questions of foreign politics. When searching for the reasons we must start from the fact that a vast number of people spend more time considering phenomena which greatly influence their lives and basic interests. The fact that Hungary is situated in the center of Europe, as we say, on the highway of peoples, also means that for centuries the fate of our country has been almost always directly affected by the great events of international politics. All this has increased its political sensibility. If we think only of the destruction and victims of the two world wars it becomes clear why international issues are of such vital importance to our people.

In regard to the present interest in foreign politics, perhaps greater than ever before, we can cite several reasons for it. One group of reasons is of a general nature. It applies to all countries and stems from the fact that no civilized nation can live in ignorance of the rest of the world and the profound and manifold international connections [associated with it]. In the present situation all peoples are closely affected by the preservation of world peace. The other group of reasons pertains directly to Hungary. Our country has an open economy, which means that a very considerable part of our national economyis derived from international economic relations through foreign trade. These economic relations must be given their foundation in the sphere of politics. In this heightened interest, it is important that the very active international role of the party and the government, guided by the basic interests of the country, in itself arouses public interest.

Greatly expanded scientific and cultural relations and increased tourist traffic have resulted in a broad strata of the population getting a direct view of the world, and possibly their own international experiences. In this increased international interest a major role is played by socialist education and the effect of our ideology, to which an introverted and restricted attitude is alien, on the contrary, they teach, and encourage the people to think not only in national or countrywide terms but also in international terms.

[Question] You mentioned, Comrade Gyenes, the profound correlations between war and peace. We usually discuss this topic in regard to detente. There are people who think that detente has come to a halt, while according to others it has slowed down. We place an emphasis on its continuation. These different conclusions are drawn from the same situation. What do you think these different views indicate?

[Answer] Surveying the international political situation we can note without any doubt that the trend of detente, as the principal tendency, has continued in recent times and is still continuing. The number of high-level negotiations between countries with different social systems has not diminished and many new bilateral cooperation agreements have been concluded. Though for the time being no spectular results are being achieved, Soviet-American relations, of particular importance to the world situation, have continued and have even expanded in certain fields, for instance in economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

[Question] Differences can be noticed also in the assessment of the Belgrade meeting.

[Answer] On the whole, we can consider the Belgrade meeting which ended in early March successful. Basically it performed the task set for it in the Helsinki final act and provided concrete agreements for the continuation of joint work. The actions of the forces struggling for disarmament have also brought results. The widespread mass movements have contributed to the stand taken by several West European governments against the neutron weapon. The American leadership has been forced to postpone a decision on the serial manufacture of the neutron bomb. The present special UN session on disarmament has also come closer to the realization of disarmament measures called for by many countries.

[Answer] Together with the results, interruptions and even setbacks can be noticed occasionally.

[Answer] Indeed, in the past few years the process of detente has slowed down somewhat in comparison with the early 1970's. This is due to two main reasons: one is the fact that the bilateral interstate agreements concluded before the middle of the 1970's were possible because the shifts in the balance of power had earlier provided an objective basis for the normalization of relationships, and the agreements reflected the new circumstances. We had to take up a lag of many years. The harvest of many years of distorted balance of power could be gathered in, as it were, at once, and the settlement of relations with one entailed the settlement of others. All this decided the then rapid rate of the process. The results obtained, however, did not change the balance of power by themselves, but only reflected the state of balance which came about earlier.

After the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe the imperative necessity of relaxing military tension came on the agenda.

This, however, affects the most important economic and political interests of the largest groups of monopoly capital, particularly in the United States. For this reason we can achieve results only step by step, by very great efforts and day-by-day perseverance. This is a less spectacular process but it is of immense importance to the whole of mankind.

[Question] What, in your view, is the second reason for the slowdown?

[Answer] The other main reason for the slowdown of detente is the counterattack of international reaction. They would like to exploit detente for their own aspirations and to dictate its direction and rate of progress in accordance with their own interests. Their principal method is the escalation of the arms race and the widening of the ideological offensive against the socialist countries. Disregarding the fact that detente and peace are in the interests of all peoples, bourgeois propaganda alleges that the earlier trend of detente has favored only the socialist countries, or mainly them, and--as it has put it--it demands a halt to this tendency for reasons of self-defense and often in a way and in a tone which recalls the mood of the cold war.

[Question] Our relations with the fraternal socialist countries are very close and within these interparty relations are decisive. What forms of cooperation have evolved besides the meetings of Central Committee secretaries, to mention only one of the latest forms of systematic contacts?

[Answer] The communist and workers parties of the socialist countries are also governing parties and so their cooperation cannot be rigidly divided into party, state, social and mass organizational fields. An example of this is the cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact in the main organ of which, the Political Consultative Committee, the leaders of the communist parties and governments of the member-states participate. In regard to our party relations, in the stricter sense of the word, besides the ideological and foreign political secretaries of the Central Committees, the secretaries for party and mass organizations of the Central Committees and the representatives of the relevant Central Committee departments also meet regularly. The institutes of sociology of the communist parties are conducting joint research in a number of areas, such as advanced socialism, socialist democracy or proletarian internationalism. Together with multilateral relations of basic importance are the bilateral relations of our parties at all levels and in all fields. In the most direct way these aid the effective exchange of experience on the prominent questions of building socialism, the coordination of ideas, as well as the search for and the realization of the possibilities of cooperation.

[Question] How have the international relations of the MSZMP evolved in general? What I have in mind is, for example, what is well known concerning the state, that the Hungarian People's Republic has at present diplomatic relations with 122 countries and is represented in all significant international organizations.

[Answer] The MSZMP is playing an active international role and its relations are widespread. The session of the Central Committee on 19-20 April 1978 summed up the party's international activity since the 11th congress. In the past 3 years we have held talks with leaders and representatives of 65 communist parties of the world; we attended congresses and other events of the fraternal parties. At present 90 communist parties are active in the world and the number of those with which we have no contacts is about half a dozen, and we maintain regular contacts in some form with the rest. The intensity of these contacts shows considerable differences regarding the individual parties.

It is natural that our contacts are most frequent with the communist parties of the fraternal socialist countries. We have regular contacts with the communist parties of the capitalist countries, among them the French, the Italian, the Austrian, the Finnish, the German and the American parties. To become mutually acquainted with each other's position, problems and concrete tasks, and in order to establish a joint stand and strengthen mutual solidarity, we have secured useful cooperation with these parties and the parties of other capitalist countries as well.

The party is gradually strengthening its cooperation and solidarity with the liberation movements, national democratic parties and anti-imperialist organizations struggling for national independence for its consolidation, and the liquidation of colonialism. In the recent period we have strengthened our relations with, among other, the Algerian National Liberation Front, the Angolan People's Liberation Movement and the Mozambique Liberation Front. We have also continued expanding our relations with the socialist and social democratic parties.

[Question] In what fields is there cooperation and what is it that divides us?

[Answer] The 11th MSZMP Congress determined our party's practical attitude towards the socialist and social democratic parties. The substance of this is that our party is aiming at cooperation in every possible field with the socialist and social democratic parties in the interests of international detente and security and the unity of action of the working class. The experiences of the party confirm that despite ideological contrasts and political differences, necessary and useful cooperation can take place between the two trends of the workers movement, notably in the liquidation of hotbeds of crisis in various parts of the world, the struggle against fascism and terrorism, the elimination of backwardness and hunger in the developing countries, and the protection of the environment. This cooperation is especially important in our time to preserve world peace and to curb the arms race.

In regard to the factors separating us from social democracy, it must be seen clearly that the ideology and policy of the social democratic parties in fact serves the defense of bourgeois democracy and the maintenance of the capitalist system. These parties are opposed to a revolutionary and radical transformation of society. The insoluble ideological contradiction between Marxism-Leninism and reformism, on the one hand, and the possible political identity of interests between communists and social democrats on the other hand, is of decisive importance in international questions.

[Question] So there is good, close cooperation in topics dealing with everyday politics.

[Answer] Perhaps it is not quite correct to speak of good, close cooperation, because we are aiming at further enriching this cooperation and making it closer. But such cooperation has existed, for instance, in a number of meetings in recent times.

[Question] Willy Brandt's visit, for example?

[Answer] Yes Willy Brandt's visit, Mitterrand's visit earlier and several meetings at leader, Politburo and Central Committee secretary levels.

[Question] The MSZMP regularly maintains contacts with the communist parties in the countries of these social democrat leaders.

[Answer] This is so, and I do not believe there is any contradiction. We consider our relations with the communist parties and cooperation with the fraternal parties of primary importance, but at the same time we do not rule out--on the contrary, we promote--relations with the social democratic parties. In general, the communist parties, our fraternal parties, in the countries concerned also favor contacts between the MSZMP and their countries' socialist parties. This also holds true for countries where there is hardly any cooperation, or none at all, between the social democratic, socialist and communist parties.

[Question] A party and state delegation led by Samora Machel came to visit us recently from Mozambique. How many such visits have there been in the past year or so from the developing world and what in general characterizes our relations with them?

[Answer] To take the last 12 or 18 months alone, quite a few meetings have taken place with leading representatives of the countries of the so-called third world. We welcomed in our country the party and government delegation of the PDRY; our head of state visited Afghanistan, Mexico and Ecuador; and our head of government went to Iraq. This year Hungary was visited by the Yemeni and Jamaican prime ministers, the Shah of Iran and the party and government delegation of Mozambique. In all, there have been nine high-level contacts, and in addition to these there were a number of ministerial and other talks.

[Question] In other words, our relations are much wider than would appear from newspapers and official communiques.

[Answer] As a matter of fact, yes--although recently Comrade Kadar mentioned in Debrecen that our partner in Mozambique, President Samora Machel, pointed out that Hungary does not have a sufficiently active presence in Africa, which is undoubtedly so if we compare our position with that of other socialist countries. Our activity is rather the product of the past few years. Comrade Kadar attributed this to the fact that after 1956 we first tried to put our own house in order and when order was established and when the possibilities existed, we then became more active in Africa and in other parts of the world.

In regard to our efforts in these countries, we pay our main attention to the countries which have embraced development toward socialism. Thus our aim is to use our relations for the countries, and although possibilities for us do exist they are not very great. Still, we are doing everything in our power to promote their aims. Our party and government are working not merely to advance interstate relations with the developing countries, but in their activity they support the struggle of African countries following the path of social progress for the preservation of their revolutionary achievements, the further development of these achievements, and for the defense of national independence for which we are providing assistance within our means. It was in harmony with this policy that the visit of the Mozambique party and government delegation took place, and it is on this basis that an interparty cooperation agreement was signed between the MSZMP and FRELIMO. On this basis we are also continuing and strengthening our contacts with the other developing countries.

[Question] In recent weeks particularly great interest was aroused by the fate, if I may use this word, of one of our friends and allies in Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, from two points of view: the conflict on the Cambodia-Vietnam border and the series of steps taken by the PRC in connection with Vietnamese citizens of Chinese extraction. What stand do we take on these question?

[Answer] The stand of the MSZMP and of the Hungarian Government as well, is that we wish to promote a political settlement. The tension between Vietnam and Cambodia in recent months which has turned into an armed conflict, is of concern to the peoples of the socialist countries and I think also for the other peace-loving forces of the world.

We all know that at the time of the war against U.S. imperialism there was close cooperation between the countries of the area. We also know that the front-ranker in the struggle in the area was then the Democratic Republic of Vietnam--now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--and it is most regrettable that certain circumstances have developed in this way. As we see it, we can support the stand and proposals made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam for settling the conflict in Cambodia as well as the statement by the foreign ministry published recently in regard to relations with China.

In regard to China, irrespective of the above question, we have no say about what is happening in China and we do not wish to say anything about it. What worries us is China's foreign policy. Whatever efforts are made by the USSR, the socialist countries, in the questions of social development, peace, disarmament, are always opposed by China's foreign political aspirations. This is what happened in the Middle East, Angola, and, even further, in Chile. It is not we who look for these conflicts and confrontations; these are the consequences of Chinese foreign policy. There is one thing we can do: wherever we meet these aspirations we take a stand against these Chinese aspirations and fight these foreign political steps.

[Question] In the meantime, our principled foreign policy is aimed at normalizing interstate relations.

[Answer] This has been our aim ever since our relations deteriorated and so it will also be in the future. While our views are diametrically opposed on the above-mentioned questions, at the same time we are developing our interstate relations, if we can, and we are also expanding them wherever possible.

[Question] Our conversation began by noting the great interest in foreign politics and world events in our country. I think, in conclusion, we could come back to this by noting that the world's interest in our country has also increased. To what do you attribute this, Comrade Gyenes?

[Answer] Not only its interest but--and perhaps it is not immodest to say so--its respect and appreciation for us have also increased.

What are the reasons for this? To conduct a good foreign policy, we must first of all solve our own internal affairs well. If matters are in order in the country, if the building of socialism is progressing well, then we have something to represent abroad. Thus these two, domestic and foreign policy, have close connections.

Interest in and the prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic and the MSZMP are increased by the fact that we are conducting a principled policy. This principled policy commands the respect of the fraternal countries, the socialist countries, the fraternal parties, the communist parties and also, we think, that of the peoples and leaders of countries with different social systems. By principled policy we understand that we profess the same stand in all our relations and in all important questions. Thus we leave no one in any doubt about our intentions, aspirations or allegiances. I think our partners appreciate this.

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS GASPAR ON WORLD TU MOVEMENT

LD191718Y Budapest MTI in English 1031 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI)--NEPSZABADSAG's reporter asked Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Politburo, general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions and president of the World Federation of Trade Unions, elected at the latest, 9th congress, about current problems of the world trade union movement and about the situation, influence, achievements, problems and forthcoming tasks of the World Federation of Trade Unions. The Budapest newspaper's Sunday issue features the interview.

In connection with the reports of the Western bourgeois press saying that the World Federation of Trade Unions got isolated, Sandor Gaspar pointed out: On the contrary, the influence and radius of the World Federation have actually been growing and 17 member organizations have affiliated since its 8th congress. The World Federation is the only world-wide alliance: the trade unions of the socialist countries are grouped in it, as well as the trade unions of several capitalist countries and of most of the developing countries. This implies different relations, totally diverging conditions and diverging needs and it derives from this that the World Federation has to keep pace with both the national and international developments, requiring therefore constant renewal.

About the Italian CGIL's withdrawal and the fact that the French CGT does not take any responsible function in the World Federation, Sandor Gaspar said that the decisions of the two trade union federations could be attributed basically to the internal political situations of the two countries and to the efforts of trade union unity within those countries. "We are understanding about their efforts at unity, but we do not agree with them on the fact that they intend to alter the whole structure of the world federation, starting from their internal situations. Even if we do not agree with them, we take cognizance of the decisions of the Italian and French trade union federations"--said the president of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Further Sandor Gaspar declared that the unity efforts marked the major tendency in the international trade union movement. The basis for this is the search for contacts and the need for joint action, evolving more and more as a result of the prolonged capitalist economic crisis afflicting first of all working people. So the 9th Trade Union World Congress took a stand for the cooperation between trade unions belonging to different trends. This is furthered by the open character of the World Federation, that is, by the fact that also observers and associated members can take part in its work.

About the bourgeois propaganda's endeavors to depict a false picture on the trade unions operating in socialist countries, Sandor Gaspar stated that the congress had pointed to the differences in principle between the conditions of the trade unions working in capitalism and in socialism. In socialism--in contrast to the bourgeois propaganda saying that the trade unions had "fused" with the state--the trade unions have become partakers in power, act no longer in the position of the opponents but have developed considerable and influential partners of the leadership. "The trade unions' opposition results necessarily from the commitment to the cause of the working class in capitalism. But opposition is not an end purpose." The case is similar with the independence of political parties. Under capitalist conditions this endeavour means the protection of the freedom of action of the working class against the capitalists.

"The existence, independent operation and sovereignty of the trade unions are not in danger in the socialist countries," said Sandor Gaspar, adding that "in this case the watchword of full independence could only be realized by the trade unions as a programme opposed to the socialist state. But then trade unions would deny the participation in the adoption and control of issues concerning the society, the whole working classes. And this is an absurdity," Sandor Gaspar concluded his statement given for NEPSZABADSAG by speaking about the targets laid down in the documents of the 9th Congress.

HUNGARIAN-POLISH TRADE UNION TALKS HELD IN BUDAPEST

AU171505Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 10 Jun 78 p 5 AU

[MTI Report: "The Hungarian-Polish Trade Union Talks Have Been Concluded"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Presidium of the National Trade Union Council, a delegation of the Polish Central Trade Union Council led by Chairman Wladyslaw Kruczek paid an official friendly visit to our country from 5 to 9 June. The delegation held talks with a Hungarian trade union delegation led by Secretary General Sandor Gaspar. At meetings held in a sincere and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged experiences on trade union work in their countries, briefed each other on tasks and reviewed the development of their bilateral relations and topical aspects of the international trade union movement. The Polish delegation has invited a Hungarian trade union delegation for a return visit. The Polish guests departed from our country on Friday [9 June]. National Trade Union Council Secretary General Sandor Gaspar saw the delegation off at Ferihegy Airport. Tadeusz Pietrzak, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in Budapest, was also present.

LOSONCZI RECEIVES ROMANIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD191655Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In the parliament building Pal Losonczi received the Romanian parliamentary delegation headed by Virgil Teodorescu, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly, which is staying in Hungary on a friendly visit. Also present at the meeting was Janos Peter, deputy president of the National Assembly.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR YUGOSLAV PARTY CONGRESS

LD191508Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Hungarian party delegation that is to participate in the Eleventh LCY Congress, which begins tomorrow, has left for Belgrade. It is led by Istvan Huszar, member of the Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

MSZMP DELEGATION IN ROME--Budapest, June 17 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee--a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party under Sandor Racz, member of the CC and department head of the Central Committee, visited Italy between June 12 and 17. The Hungarian delegation studied the Italian Communist Party's activity at administrational organs. They were received by Pietro Conti, member of the central leadership of the Italian Communist party. The Hungarian delegation returned to Budapest on Saturday. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD]

GIEREK ADDRESSES GDANSK VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEE

LD200700Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Excerpts] Gdansk--Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stayed in the Gdansk coastal area today. He took part in a plenary session of the voivodship committee, the topic of which was the role of the Gdansk coastal region's maritime economy in the socioeconomic development of the country. Before the plenum, Comrade Gierek visited the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk, where he stayed at the center for the prefabrication and machining of hulls and at K-3 section. The first secretary of the Central Committee, in direct talks with the workers, showed interest in the effects and conditions of labor.

The plenary session began with a speech by Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of Gdansk Voivodship Committee, who delivered the report of the Executive on the achievements of and prospects for the development of the maritime economy in the Gdansk coastal area, which dominates our region.

Much of his speech, as well as the speeches of other participants in the discussion, was devoted to the difficulties encountered by individual sectors of the maritime economy: the fleet, the ports, production and repair shipyards and fishing. Methods to improve the situation and to attain even better results, which would fully correspond with the ambitions and possibilities of the working people in the coastal region, were put forward. During a break in the meeting, Comrade Edward Gierek was introduced to a group of several builders of the city and port of Gdynia from the period between the wars. Among them were people of eminent knowledge and ability who have served our maritime economy, such as Professors Zubielewicz, (Fickel) and (Adamski).

At the end of the plenary meeting Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered a speech. Here are extensive excerpts from his address.

[Begin Geirek recording]--Esteemed comrades, first led me cordially thank you on behalf of the members of the central authorities present at the plenum and on my own behalf for inviting us to this most important meeting. We are taking part with real satisfaction in the deliberations of the plenary session of the Voivodship Committee in Gdansk. We have all listened attentively to the discussion, having earlier listened to the report of the executive of the voivodship committee delivered by Comrade Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary. As I said before, we have listened very attentively to the discussion, to the responsible discussion.

You have essentially dealt with all important problems connected with the maritime economy. Your speeches, dear comrades, are proof that you well understand your tasks deriving from the socioeconomic development strategy, a strategy mapped out at the sixth and seventh party congresses.

On behalf of our party's Central Committee Politburo, I would like to express appreciation for your party organization, for the working class, peasants and intelligentsia and for all working people of the Gdansk coastal region, for their selfless everyday toil in the service to the great cause, the cause of the construction of Poland's strength and the prosperity of all Poles. [applause]

Comrades, the significance of your work to the country is talked about. You talked about your worries and your hopes. The situation is as you described it. The shipping, ports and shipbuilding industry as well as fishing and the fishing industry, play a significant role in the national economy.

They are of great significance to the development of our economic relations, to the balancing of foreign payments and to the implementation of the program for feeding the nation, which was adopted at the 15th plenum of the party Central Committee.

As you know, we have earmarked for this decade significant investment outlays for the development of the maritime economy and its individual sections. These outlays are greater than ever before. In this way the state gives a concrete expression to the meaning and the growing role of the maritime economy in the development of the whole country.

Dear comrades, because of world conditions, and in particular the onesided practice of introducing 200-mile national fishing zones, we also had to guarantee our interests in the Baltic Sea. We had to do it even more because our fishing has been limited to a significant extent in our traditional fishing grounds by the decisions made by the West European Common Market.

In such a situation, as you know, we introduced bills through Sejm at the beginning of this year which defined the extended 12-mile zone of territorial waters and a zone of exclusive fishing control. We also insured our sovereign rights to the riches on the continental shelf area. The maritime administration as well as the border protection organs keep watch so that these zones are not violated.

Whether anybody likes it or not, we are going to continue in this, in order to secure our vital interests, just as the other countries are doing.

As you probably know, in some of those countries, and in particular in the Federal Republic of West Germany, there is an anti-Polish campaign being waged at present in connection with this matter. On top of everything, the revanchist vocabulary such as claiming imaginary "Waters belonging to the fatherland" is being used in the campaign. This campaign cannot bring about anything except the poisoning of the climate of mutual relations and the creation of obstacles on the way toward their further normalization.

We shall continue to effectively protect our fishing zone and Pland's sovereign right to its resources. [applause]

We have proposed several times, and we continue to propose the solving of various practical questions connected with fishing zones, on the principles of reciprocation, negotiations and proper agreements. This is the only possible way. Poland is interested in the development of further cooperation among Baltic states, in particular in the field of protection of living resources in the Baltic waters, as well as mutual cooperation, which insures the right to reciprocal fishing. We are ready to undertake such negotiations and to enter into essential agreements with any country or countries which are interested.

We really want the Baltic to be not only the sea of peace but also an area of wide, friendly cooperation.

We produced constructive initiatives concerning those matters, of which some have been realized. We are also ready, now and in the future, to march along this path.

The problem which requires special concern at present is correct management of the live resources of the Polish fishing zone. At the same time it is necessary to better utilize and better manage the fish that are caught. This particularly applies to the sprat.

Our fishing enterprises have already made significant progress in this sector. It is also essential to create a refrigeration-transport and trade chain which functions well, so that deliveries of fresh fish can be improved throughout the country. Here also much has been done.

The aforementioned problems should continue to find proper organization and technical solutions in the program of fish management in the Baltic. We should not think that something that has already been achieved does not require improvements or that it is perfect. One needs to search for ever-improving solutions in this sphere.

It is also essential to further activate the small ports, dear comrades, and particularly in the middle part of the coast. The Polish Baltic Shipping, the newly constituted shipping company, has done much in a short time. Those efforts must be continued. The local party echelons, particularly the Koszalin and Slupsk organizations, should continue to devote proper attention to this matter and, together with the ministries, should prepare a proper program for the government.

I would like to say that we are watching this problem and whenever an opportunity arises we discuss it with Comrade Olszewski, and although we started dealing with it only recently the results are already visible and will be felt more in the near future.

As you know, comrades, we adopted a resolution at the last Central Committee plenum about preparation of a program for the development of the Vistula River and also for the better utilization of the Odra River. One can say, I think, without exaggeration that it is a resolution of historic significance. We are beginning a project of great importance for our people, a project which has been waiting to be tackled for centuries. The regulation of the Vistula will bring the Baltic economically and in terms of transport even closer to all regions of the country; it will improve the water resources in the Vistua River-basin and it will result in our primary national river fulfilling all possible tasks for the benefit of man before flowing into the sea. It will be of especially great importance for the Gdansk coastal area. It will open up new prospects connected with the future construction of objects of the maritime economy at the Vistula estuary and in the area of the largest maritime investment of People's Poland, the northern port. The further development of transit services must also be seen in this context. In this respect, Poland is well situated. New opportunities for the development of transit services will also be created as a result of the construction of the north-south motorway.

Comrades, Poland has become a maritime state. In this respect, we have continued in our best national traditions. However, we have earned the title of maritime state of world importance with the efforts of the whole people only during the most recent period of our history. For many centuries, pushed back from the sea, we were meant to become a nation with no voice in maritime affairs. The long period of Poland's division separated us even further from this opening to the world. The beginning of fleet and port development occurred in the 1920's when, after having regained a small strip of coast, we went to sea. We have multiplied this achievement at a great pace. We have essentially built a new maritime potential in People's Poland. Our society is perceiving and appreciating more fully than ever in the past the growing role of the maritime economy in the socioeconomic development of the country. However, we must--and we are fully aware of this--make even more effort to make Poland's presence in the seven seas, and the share of our maritime economy in the creation of the national income, correspond to the conditions created by political and structural changes and the return to more than 500 kilometers of Polish Baltic coast.

Comrades, the whole country views with appreciation and friendship the results of the daily toil of workers in the maritime economy.

The characteristics of the men of the sea, and especially their diligence, endurance, courage and solidarity, are well known and widely valued in the country.

Myself, comrades, being a miner, I think that I can say that the characteristics of the men of the sea, and especially the traits of the sailors, very closely resemble those of miners. In both areas great discipline and immense devotion are needed, not the watching of the clock, and not asking what, above all, I shall get out of it.

These characteristics must be cultivated and consolidated in the collectives in which you are working and in the future.

I said before that the men of the sea enjoy the respect and friendship of our people, especially of the young. Yet this respect and friendship must be strengthened even further and must be expanded by the new stages you are creating, in what you are giving to the country and to the people.

The need to attach even greater importance to the maritime education of society results from the strengthening of our links with the sea, the speedy development of the fleet, ports, fishing industry, and also from historical circumstances. The important task of popularizing the maritime idea among Poles, and also among those living deep inland, faces the Scouts, the youth and sport organizations--like the Polish Sailing Association--and the educational system. They are faced with the task of consolidating the conviction in the minds of Poles of the importance of the Baltic for the existence of the state and the people, for their economic power, and for their defensive power. Comrades, the dream about the Baltic must be based on permament ideological and material foundations if it is to live, develop and yield advantages to Poland and the Poles.

Work at sea and for the sea is difficult. It develops valuable characteristics in man; it teaches patriotism and internationalism, and it offers to demonstrative and creative individuals the opportunity to prove themselves. These traits must be developed, beginning with the youngest generation. The examples of Polish sailors, courageous and persistent in reaching their goals, and of officers and enlisted men during times of war and peace, are proof that Poles are able to cope with the demands of work at sea. The educational system which prepares future workers of the sea for the merchant and fishing fleets, and in particular for the navy and other marine services, must be given special care and attention.

Comrades, the sea, for which many generations of Poles have fought with determination, is closer to us, the Poles, than ever before in the past. Today it is an important sector in the development of our national economy. This has become possible due to the great efforts of the men of the sea and of the whole nation, and due to the policy of our party. We shall continue to strengthen to the best of our ability the ties between our people and the sea for the benefit of Poland and the Poles.

I would like in conclusion, dear comrades, on the eve of the days of the sea and of the forthcoming anniversaries occurring this year to thank all the people of the sea for their devoted work and toil, and to wish them all, and also to you assembled in this hall, every success in work for the benefit of the fatherland and every prosperity in personal life. [applause] [end recording]

The plenum ended its session by adopting a resolution which specifies the tasks for the voivodship party organization in the work on expanding, and making permanent, the participation of the maritime economy in the life of the Gdansk region and the life of the whole country.

In the afternoon, a meeting between Comrade Edward Gierek with the "first lady of the oceans"--the name the world press uses to describe Captain Krystyna Liskiewicz-Chojnowska--was held in the royal hall in Gdansk.

[Begin Gierek recording] Esteemed comrades, dear friends, esteemed ladies and gentlemen.

I have the honor of decorating Comrade Liskiewicz-Chojnowska for her outstanding services to our fatherland, for all she has done to make the name of our fatherland and our nation famous.

Let this decoration be an expression of our respect and admiration for the great achievement. The first lady-Pole to sail the world! [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Edward Gierek is decorating our sailor with the Commander Cross with a Star of the Polonia Restituta Order.

[Begin Gierek recording] Our party will give you full and far-reaching support. Let your will become deed. [applause] [end recording]

GDR FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN POLAND 16 JUN

LD161430Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw--Oskar Fischer, the GDR foreign minister, has arrived in Poland today on a friendly official visit.

Received by Gierek

LD162150Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, received Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to Poland. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. The main topic of the conversation was the deepening of Polish-GDR cooperation, the consolidation of detente, disarmament and the development of international cooperation in accordance with the agreed upon policy of socialist states. The development of friendly relations between Poland and the GDR in all fields was assessed with satisfaction.

Foreign Ministers Emil Wojtaszek and Oskar Fischer held plenary talks at the Foreign Ministry. They discussed matters connected with the further development of relations between Poland and the GDR and the most important international questions. The results of the talks are contained in a joint communique.

MORE ON CUNHAL-LED PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION

Gierek Receives Cunhal

LD161432Y Lisbon in Portuguese to Europe 1230 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In Warsaw the secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party was received by Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, with whom he discussed questions on the struggle for increasing detente in Europe and the world, and for an end to the armaments race.

In a conference for teachers and students at a school for cadres, Alvaro Cunhal spoke about the present political situation in Portugal.

Communique Issued

LD171954Y Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 June PAP--The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, Alvaro Cunhal and secretary of the PCP Central Committee for ideological, propaganda and youth affairs, Jorge Araujo, today ended a several day visit to Poland.

At the Warsaw airport, Alvaro Cunhal was bidden farewell by member of the Political Bureau, Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Babiuch, Secretary of the PUWP CC Rysward Frelek and head of the foreign section of the PUWP CC Waclaw Piatkowski.

The communique issued after the visit stresses that during a friendly meeting Edward Gierek and Alvaro Cunhal informed each other about the activities of the PUWP and PCP and the two countries' situation, discussed topical problems connected with the consolidation of the ideological unity of the international communist and working class movement and exchanged views on the further struggle for the cause of detente in Europe and the world.

The PUWP and PCP are convinced that ideological unity and internationalistic solidarity of the international communist and working class movement which is based on the principles of Marxism and Leninism create basic prerequisites for the unification of the worldwide front of struggle against imperialism and for peace, social progress and socialism.

The communique points out that over the recent years new changes which are beneficial for peace, democracy and socialism have occurred in the international balance of forces. At the same time the communique stresses that in the process of consolidating international security and peace a decisive role is played by the consistent and peaceful policy pursued by the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries as this is the policy which paves the road towards detente and cooperation among the states of different socio-economic systems and towards the cessation of the arms race and disarmament.

The two parties, which support all nations struggling against oppression, racism and reactionary forces and for sovereign rights and progress, firmly condemn the military intervention of imperialist forces in Africa, which threatens peace on that continent.

Both parties express their solidarity with the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique in their struggle against the attempts of the international reactionary forces and also support the striving for just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict which may be achieved by means on abandoning the policy of aggression, putting an end to the occupation of the Arab lands, respecting the Palestinian nation's rights to an independent state and ensuring security to all the countries of this region.

The PUWP and PCP assessed with satisfaction the development of Polish-Portuguese cooperation which has taken place since diplomatic relations between the two countries were established. They confirm their will to act in favour of utilizing all possibilities in order to further develop this cooperation for the benefit of both nations.

Expressing satisfaction with the development of inter-party relations it was agreed that fraternal cooperation in various fields will be extended as it meets the interests of the international communist and working class movement.

Delegation Departs

LD171556Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee, along with Jorge Araujo, Central Committee secretary for ideological, propaganda and youth affairs, ended their visit to Poland today.

At Warsaw's Okecie Airport the Portuguese guests were seen off by Edward Babiuch, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Ryszard Frelek, secretary of the Central Committee; and Waclaw Piatkowski, director of the PZPR Foreign Affairs Department.

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD191450Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polisy 0800 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Mohamed Fitouri, the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Tunisia arrives on an official visit to our country today. The program of the 3-day visit provides for meetings with political leaders, and Polish-Tunisian talks by the foreign ministers of the two countries.

Received by Jaroszewicz

LD200926Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Mohamed Fitouri, foreign minister of the Tunisian Republic.

Talks With Wojtaszek

LD192224Y Warsaw PAP in English 2139 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 June PAP--The Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri came on an official visit to Poland today. The Tunisian guest laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier.

Polish-Tunisian plenary talks, conducted by both foreign ministers, Emil Wojtaszek and Mohamed Fitouri, started in the evening at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks covered questions of the further development of bilateral relations and international problems. The talks are also attended by ambassadors of both states, Henryk Sokolak and Abdeljelil Mehiri.

In the evening, Minister Emil Wojtaszek entertained Minister Mohamed Fitouri and his party to a dinner. Both ministers delivered speeches.

Welcoming the guests, Minister Wojtaszek voiced the belief that the visit would contribute to the development of all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation and the strengthening of the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries.

Characterizing main goals of Poland's foreign policy, the minister stressed that the Polish nation attached especially great importance to the strengthening of international security and development of cooperation based on the principles of peaceful co-existence.

Especially important are the questions of deepening detente, problems of disarmament and ensuring human right to live in peace. Attaching great weight to the development of friendly relations with Arab states, Poland follows closely and with concern the development of the situation in the Middle East, which poses a threat to peace, said the minister, stressing that Poland invariably comes out for peaceful and comprehensive solution to this conflict.

In his toast, Minister Fitouri stressed that there had always been the plane of understanding and cooperation between Tunisia and Poland. The two countries' contacts cover many walks of life. We are doing our best, he said, to expand our (?economic) cooperation. The minister also highly assessed Polish [few words indistinct] valuable contribution to Tunisia's development.

We highly assess the support extended by Poland to the nations struggling against colonialism and racism, he went on. Referring to the situation in the Middle East, Minister Fitouri stressed the (?need) for just settlement of the Palestinian question.

POLISH, HUNGARIAN LEADERS EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON TREATY

LD170034Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Polish-Hungarian friendship, cooperation and murual assistance treaty, Edward Gierek, Henryk Jablonski and Piotr Jaroszewicz sent Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar a telegram of cordial greetings and best wishes for further successes in socialist construction in their country. The Hungarian leaders also sent the Polish leaders and the fraternal Polish people greetings and best wishes on the 30th anniversary of the signing of the treaty.

Text of Polish Greetings

AU191024Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Polish leaders' message to Hungarian leaders on the 30th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance]

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, in Budapest:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Polish People's Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic we send to the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the fraternal Hungarian people and to you, dear comrades, cordial greetings and best wishes for further successes in the construction of socialism in your country on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Polish People's Republic and in the name of the Polish people.

The treaty signed 30 years ago initiated a new stage in the relations between our states and peoples and created foundations for the comprehensive development of these relations. Following this treaty, the traditional friendship and cooperation between the Polish and Hungarian peoples was able to develop on the strength of the ideological and political community, which was based on the close cooperation between the two Marxist-Leninist parties--the PZPR and the MSZMP.

We state with satisfaction that the lines of the development of our mutual relations as mapped out by the treaty have been implemented in the past 30 years through specific political cooperation, the dynamic development of economic ties, extensive cultural and scientific cooperation and direct contacts between our two peoples.

People's Poland highly values the fraternal alliance and cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic. We express our great praise for your important achievements in socialist construction and for Hungary's contribution to the strengthening of security, detente and the development of peaceful cooperation among nations.

We are deeply convinced that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples will continue to develop and gain in strength for the good of our two countries and in the interest of the unity of the states of the socialist community and in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace.

Dear comrades, we wish you and the fraternal Hungarian people prosperity and further successes in implementing the ambitious tasks mapped out by the 11th MSZMP Congress.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

JAROSZEWICZ RECEIVES USSR DELEGATION TO POZNAN FAIR

LD170030Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Soviet Union's delegation to the jubilee 50th International Poznan Fair headed by Vasiliy Kazakov, minister of aviation industry. Aleksander Kopec, minister of engineering industry, and Wladyslaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, took part in the meeting.

DYULGEROV LEADS BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ON VISIT

Delegation Arrives

AU161243Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 AU

[Text] PAP--A delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, led by BCP Central Committee Secretary Petur Dyulgerov, began its visit to Poland on 12 June.

The purpose of the visit, which will last several days, is to expand the comprehensive parliamentary relations between the two fraternal countries and to exchange practical experience in the work of the Polish and Bulgarian parliaments.

At Warsaw airport the delegation was welcomed by Zdzislaw Zandarowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary; Piotr Stefanski, deputy marshal of the Sejm, and a group of Sejm deputies. Bulgarian Ambassador Ivan Nedev was present.

On the same day the Bulgarian guests visited Marshal of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa and exchanged information on the socioeconomic development of Poland and Bulgaria regarding the economy, agriculture, foreign trade and other areas.

The Bulgarian National Assembly delegation will have talks with the leading personalities of our political and economic life and will travel to Olsztyn and Gdansk Voivodships to study their development and achievements.

Jablonski Receives Delegation

LD172350Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 17 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, received at Belweder the delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria with its chairman Petur Dyulgerov. The talks dealt with further development of the fraternal cooperation of Poland and Bulgaria in various spheres and the role played by the parliaments of the two friendly countries in this development. The progress in cooperation in economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields was seen as satisfactory, as were the mutual contributions to the strengthening of the socialist community and cooperation in the field of international policy, which serves the cause of peace, detente and friendship among nations. The guests thanked the chairman of the Council of State for the warm reception afforded them in Poland.

Babiuch Meets Delegation

LD182128Y Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 18 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 18 June, PAP--Member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC, Edward Babiuch received on June 17 a delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, headed by secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party CC, Petur Dyulgerov. In the course of the meeting the two sides exchanged information on the socio-economic development of Poland and Bulgaria as well as the key international issues.

The meeting was attended by vice speaker of the Sejm Andrzej Werblan and director of the bureau for Sejm affairs of the PUWP CC, Zenon Wroblewski.

USSR'S SMIRNOV ARRIVES FOR POLISH VISIT 19 JUN

LD192150Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived in Poland today on a few days visit at the invitation of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz; the Soviet delegation also includes Mikhail Sergeychik, deputy chairman for the state committee for economic relations abroad.

JABLONSKI CHAIRS NATIONAL UNITY FRONT MEETING

LD191912Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the all-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front met in Warsaw with Henryk Jablonski as chairman. The course and effects of the election campaign for urban dwellers' self-government bodies were discussed. The Presidium also appointed a national civic committee for the celebration of the Polish National Day. Henryk Jablonski is heading the committee.

MORE ON CEAUSESCU'S OFFICIAL VISIT TO BRITAIN

Joint Declaration Issued

AU161002Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

["Joint Declaration on Talks Between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and James Callaghan, prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] London, AGERPRES, 15/6/1978--As the document mentions, an extensive exchange of views was made during the talks conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere, on the evolution of the Romanian-British relations and their future development possibilities. Comprehensive talks were also conducted on current international matters.

The two sides agreed to continue working for intensified bilateral relations and cooperation and promoting security and cooperation in Europe, the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security, the settlement of the acute international issues and the building of a better world. They pointed to the importance of the principles included in the 1975 statement on mutual relations between the two states in view of promoting the friendship between the Romanian and British peoples, international peace and cooperation.

The declaration mentions that the sides discussed in detail the evolution of trade exchanges and industrial cooperation in recent years and examined the possibilities of further progress. They expressed their satisfaction at the growing commerce and cooperation subsequent to summit meetings and to the signature of the long-term agreement on economic collaboration and industrial and technological cooperation and reaffirmed their determination to work for the annual volume of trade, both ways, to increase two-and-a-half times as to the 1974 level.

The sides noted with satisfaction the signature of documents referring to the development of the Romanian-British cooperation in aerospace industry, to technological cooperation in oil and gas tapping and exploitation, cooperation in coal and petrochemistry, agriculture, food industry, transportation, in education, science, culture and legal assistance on civil and commercial matters.

The document then points out that the sides confirmed their wish to expand and diversify the cultural exchanges as a means of promoting better acquaintance between the two peoples. To this end, a cooperation agreement was signed on education, science and culture and an exchange of letters was made regarding the mutual foundation of cultural centres.

The wish was expressed to strengthen and diversify the exchanges and the collaboration between young people and between youth organizations of the two countries.

During the talks, the joint declaration shows, the two sides expressed their concern with the frail character of the process of detente and pointed to the need for intensified efforts to make sure that this process is continued till it turns irreversible. In this context, they reaffirmed the importance of full implementation by all participating states of the provisions of the final act of the Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Expressing disappointment at the results of the recent Belgrade conference, the sides agreed on the importance of a thorough preparation of the next conference of Madrid.

The two sides, the document shows, agreed that the development of the friendly and good neighbourly relations between the countries on the Balkans would contribute to strengthening security and intensifying cooperation in Europe.

The sides stressed the need for joint action so as to contribute to building more equitable international economic relations conducive to the liquidation of underdevelopment which still affects a big part of mankind, to expand international trade, to greater world economic stability and to the stabilization of raw material prices, and facilitating all states' access to the gains of science and technique and a higher civilization level of all countries.

Both sides emphasized the urgent need for progress in the sphere of disarmament and of elaboration of an agreed upon strategy conducive ultimately to general and complete disarmament, under strict and efficient international control. They agreed on attaching outstanding importance to the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, taking place in New York. They agreed to work firmly for the peaceful settlement of all interstate conflicts and for the elimination of force or its threatened use from international life.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the wide-embracing agreement on the measures necessary for the achievement of peace in the Near East. The common determination was expressed to encourage the efforts directed to the achievement of a peaceful, just and lasting settlement of the conflict, based on Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied following the 1967 war, the observance of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the ensuring of independence, territorial integrity and of security to all states in the region. To this end, they underscored the necessity of negotiations among all the sides concerned, with the representation of the Palestinian people. They also underlined the important role of the United Nations Organization in the achievement of a settlement in the Near East.

Both sides agreed on the necessity of the peaceful, negotiated solving of all problems existing among the African countries. In connection with Rhodesia, they reiterated their support for Zimbabwe people's inalienable right to self-determination and for the transfer of power to the African majority which should be allowed to build for itself a free and independent life, without foreign immixture. They also expressed their support for the Namibian people's right to national independence and sovereignty. They pointed out the necessity of eliminating racial discrimination and apartheid promoted by South Africa. The two sides convenanted to work for enhancing the United Nations role in the maintenance and consolidation of international peace, in the development of cooperation among all peoples, in the promotion of the rules of international law in interstate relations, for the improvement and increased efficiency of the United Nations, for the intensification of the collaboration between the two countries witin the UN and in other international organizations and conferences.

Government Endorses Visit

AU191846Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] The Council of Ministers held an expanded session this afternoon at which the government expressed profound satisfaction with the remarkable results of the visit by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland--a visit of exceptional political importance which made an outstanding international impression.

Emphasizing the intensive and fruitful activities by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his state visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Comrade Manea Manescu, prime minister, stressed the special contribution made by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania to developing Romanian-British relations, to expanding the coope ation between the two countries and peoples, with positive implications for the general international political climate. He emphasized the prestigious success of this recent foreign relations mission, which opened broad prospects for advantageous cooperation between the two states, and at the same time made an invaluable contribution to enhancing Romania's esteem ard prestige in the world.

The government members expressed their determination to resolutely work, under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's wise leadership, to implement our party's general policy, devoted to the prosperity and sovereignty [as heard] of our country, and to the triumph of socialism and peace in the world.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere, the Council of Ministers adopted the text of a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, which reads:

The Council of Ministers conveys to you its ardent homage and profound gratitude for the outstanding activities carried out by you, beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, for the remarkably fruitful results of your visit, together with esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Ending with great success, this new and important move in our country's foreign policy of peace and cooperation has clearly confirmed the consistent principledness with which Romania is acting to establish relations of broad and mutually advantageous cooperation among states, on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, full equality of rights and noninterference in internal affairs; it concretely demonstrated the positive effects of peaceful coexistence and of understanding and cooperation among all the nations of the world.

An unprecedented moment of great significance in the entire history of Romanian-British relations, your visit opens a new era and new prospects for Romanian-British cooperation. Your intensive and untiring activities, carried out in a spirit of great responsibility for the Romanian people's fate and for mankind's peaceful future, your brilliant initiatives and courageous and invigorating actions on the international level are greatly appreciated by all our people, and have won the great esteem and consideration of international political circles and public opinion.

Our party and state's clear-sighted foreign policy and international activities, whose motivating force is your creative and daring thinking and actions, have earned Romania special prestige in the contemporary world, and constitute a source of profound and legitimate patriotic pride for all of us. Your numerous meetings and talks with British politicians and representatives of economic, scientific and cultural circles, and the fact that you personally visited various industrial enterprises, made the visit a working visit, which was laid down in the joint declaration--a document of great international significance--and in the other cooperation agreements and conventions concluded in economic, political and cultural areas. These create new and very favorable conditions for expanding and diversifying bilateral relations, in keeping with the interests of the two countries, of the Romanian and British peoples, and of cooperation and peace in the world.

The extremely warm reception given you throughout the visit and the high esteem which you encountered, the high distinctions conferred upon you and Comrade Elena Ceausescu are eloquent expressions of the particular appreciation in which our country's remarkable successes along the path of progress and civilization are held; they express Socialist Romania's growing prestige in the international arena.

A new and brilliant illustration of the boundless devotion with which you serve the country, the party and the people, your visit constituted an expression of our people's determination to consistently work on behalf of a world free [of] arms and wars, of a genuine peace and security on our planet, a world providing each nation with guaranteed free, independent and sovereign development.

Expressing absolute approval of the fruitful results of your visit to Great Britain, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania solemnly pledges, greatly esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, to further act resolutely and consistently to implement to the letter all the agreements and conventions concluded during your visit, to implement our party's and state's general policy, to unswervingly fulfill, internally and internationally, the great goals established by the 11th congress and the national party conference for building the comprehensively developed socialist society on the soil of our beloved fatherland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE POLICY

AU181905Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 18 Jun 78 AU

["Peaceful Coexistence of States With Different Social Systems--A Major Imperative of Our Days"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/6/1978--It is with anxiety that we see, the Romanian daily SCINTEIA writes, that of late, the international situation tends to worsen, new zones of conflicts have arisen, the flames of local wars were kindled, growing tension among states and groupings of states is shaping. Under these conditions, the political commentary published by the newspaper today, even more evident becomes the tremendous importance for mankind's destiny the consistent implementation of the peaceful coexistence of states, regardless of social and political systems, and the imperative of concentrating all efforts, of intensifying the peoples' struggle for this concept to become an actual and decisive reality in world development is called for even more powerfully. The need for and possibility of peaceful coexistence logically derive from the realities of our time, opines the organ of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

Stressing the general evolution of international life, the new course towards detente, the Bucharest daily shows that no false illusions should be nurtured, that this process is only at its beginning and is limited, fragile and inconsistent.

There is an intensification in the world arena of the imperialist policy of redividing the world into zones of influence and domination. Economic, political, social and national contradictions are sharpening, economic gaps between states are becoming wider, monetary and financial crises, inflationist phenomena are becoming more acute. In these circumstances, political and economic pressure is exerted on other states, military interventions become recrudescent and international tension and instability more marked.

The accomplishment of peaceful coexistence, SCINTEIA goes on, is not a subjective, conjunctural desideratum but an objective necessity, the sole alternative to safeguarding mankind against the catastrophe of a new conflagration.

An evolution that would not be on this line, the newspaper stresses, would have the most negative consequences.

Of course, the newspaper writes, there is an objective contradiction between capitalism and socialism--but this must not determine a conflict between the two world social and political systems. The assertion of the superiority of one system over the other must not follow the line of confrontations, of sharpening antagonisms. So as to formulate their historic option, the peoples should be able to compare the development of the two systems--which presupposes peaceful competition between these systems, without resorting to the "export" of any kind of revolution, no counter-revolution, with the ripostes such practices would generate.

The fundamental interests of the peoples, of the whole of mankind urge that in place of confrontation--which could easily degenerate into a world conflict--between the socialist countries and the capitalist countries, ever wider relations of cooperation develop on all planes--economic, technical-scientific, cultural--set out from the reality that each one has values to give and receive. Such a cooperation, SCINTEIA emphasizes, would be of mutual interest, would permit the surmounting of difficulties and favourable settlement of problems concerning social and economic development. And this would be a competition in which nobody would stand to lose but all peoples, all of mankind would stand to gain.

Obviously, the newspaper highlights, war could not only solve none of these problems facing mankind but on the contrary would cause huge destructions to the whole or society. The major problems of the world today could be solved only if all nations, regardless of social and political systems wherein they order their life, would rally their efforts, effect broad international cooperation.

In Romania's concept, the accomplishment of peaceful coexistence is not brought down to lack of armed confrontation, of war. To limit oneself only to this, then the significance of the concept of coexistence, SCINTEIA writes, would mean the acceptance of states of tension, or even of the "cold war", with everything they imply, with the risk of arriving at confrontations or conflicts. Romania conceives peaceful coexistence as friendly co-existence, as fruitful cooperation among all states, is the adept of an active concept concerning peaceful coexistence, according to which persevering efforts have to be made for steadily improving and multiplying relations among states, strengthening confidence and understanding, for deepening cooperation to mutual interest and to the benefit of all peoples.

Life, experience in international relations show that such relations can be built only on the groundwork of the principles of equal rights, national independence and sovereign-ty, non-immixture, mutual advantage, non-recourse to threat or use of force. Precisely the promotion and strict observance of these principles secure the right of each nation to be full master of its destiny and concomitantly creates the international framework for understanding and fertile cooperation among all states, irrespective of system, these principles are the very essence, the core of the idea of peaceful coexistence.

Precisely on this basis, the commentary further emphasizes, can the international problems be solved in a constructive way, by negotiations, within relations of peaceful coexist-ence, the political relations among states improved, the circuit of material goods and spiritual assets intensified, in which all states--advanced and developing--are interest-ed. On the basis of peaceful coexistence, favourable conditions are created for all states to benefit by the gains of the technical and scientific revolution.

Life, the practice of international relations highlight not only the vital necessity but also the real possibility of pursuing coexistence.

Romania's foreign policy provides in this respect a conclusive example; a reality well known by the fact that Romania has and develops good relations with all states, irrespective of social system. Working in the spirit of peaceful coexistence, Romania founds her whole foreign policy on new principles of international relations, campaigns for their lasting entrenchment in the world arena. In this respect, to refer only to the latest event, it can be said that the particularly fruitful results of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit in Great Britain fully corroborate the possibility of two countries with different social systems and members of the two differing political-military organisations of Europe--NATO and the Warsaw Treaty--different economic potential and development level, to promote and develop friendly relations of antice and fruitful cooperation, by which the two peoples only stand to gain just as the general cause of world peace. It can be fully asserted that, proceeding actually in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence and being a direct materialization of these, the visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu, the development of Romanian-British relations are also of a significance that goes beyond the bilateral framework and gain a principled, generally valid significance, demonstrating that this and only this is the path to confidence-building among states, deepening friendly cooperation, maintaining and consolidating peace, accomplishing genuine security, creating conditions for all nations to be able to develop free, unhampered, sheltered from any act of interference and aggression, in a climate of detente and fruitful cooperation.

Fruitful cooperation, SCINTEIA concludes, is at present a major, primordial imperative of international life on which the destiny of mankind decisively depends.

SCINTEIA REPORTS ON NATIONALITY QUESTION

AU172031Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/6/1978--Sanctioning by law and resolutely pursuing the full equality of rights of all citizens of the country, regardless of nationality--highlights an article published by SCINTEIA of June 17--the Romanian Communist Party started from the history-proved truth that political rights and liberties are really lasting only grounded on a solid economic base, if all the members of the society can equally benefit of the results of the economic development of the country. There cannot be real equality unless equal access to the advantages of civilization is ensured. To this end, SCINTEIA publishes relevant data of the special attention paid by Romania to the stronger economic growth of the lagging counties, those with coinhabiting nationalities population included. Whereas the general industrial output increased with 25.4 percent in the first two years of the five-year plan, the Covasna County registered an increase of 35.8 percent, Harghita County--30.3 percent, Salaj County--54.5 percent, whereas the number of flats in the country increased in the last five-year plan with almost 54 percent as compared with the 1966-1970 period. In the Harghita County a 170 percent increase was scored, in Salaj 116 percent, in Covasna 105 percent.

Particularly telling is the preoccupation of the Romanian state to ensure the widest possibilities for the development of the spiritual life of the coinhabiting nationalities. Taking for instance tuition in Magyar, the classes in mother tongue represent over 76 percent in the primary education, almost 84 percent in gymnasium and between 59 and 70 percent, according to the profile, in grammar schools. The state ensures training of didactic staff for education in the languages of the coinhabiting nationalities, offers manuals free of charge, scholarships, hostels and so on, for all the children.

The spiritual life of the coinhabiting nationalities is richer due to the publication of a great number of books--only last year 315 titles were issued in an almost 2665 million circulation, more than 60 periodicals--an important number of broadcasting hours in the radio and television programmes, by the existence of numerous cultural institutions.

The RCP has highlighted that by ensuring conditions of real equality, economic development and spiritual cultural flourishing, the nationalities can and should become factors of strengthening and deepening the friendly, fraternal and solidarity relations among countries. This international dimension does not bear on the fact that in each country the national question is an internal matter, to be decided upon by the competent leading factors of the respective state. The national question is one of the organic components of the social development of the respective country, and its solving becomes naturally a task of the communist parties and government of the respective countries--and it is also they who should solve integrally and exclusively all the other problems of the social development, either economic, cultural, educational or democratic. This position is just as it observes integrally the basical principles of the relations among the socialist countries, implying the respect of the national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, equal rights, the attention paid to strengthening solidarity and unity. The RCP, marks the Bucharest daily, will never make use of the existence of Romanian nationality in other states in order to interfere in their domestic affairs, and will allow nobody to make use of the national question in order to interfere, under any form, in the internal life of Romania. It is not difficult to understand that if this essential norm were trespassed, if mutual interference were opened a way, there would be no help to the cause of friendship and solidarity, but would help only the reactionary circles, the troubled water fishers.

The revolutionary gains of the Romanian, Magyar, German, Serbian and of other nationalities working people fighting for the flourishing of the socialist country, were attained after too many sacrifices and we cannot afford injuring them. Among them, the equal rights of all the sons of the country are a great historic victory of socialism. Any incitement to chauvinism or nationalism was and will be firmly rejected by all the sons of Romania, regardless of nationality.

The beneficiary of full: rights, wealth and dignity ensured by our society, writes SCINTEIA in the end, the working people irrespective of nationality, are equally the sons of this land, rightfully consider Romania as their common homeland and dedicate all their creative energy to its flourishing on behalf of this unshakable belief, fully convinced that this way they build the happy future they dream of.

MORE ON FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI'S PARIS VISIT

Meets de Guiringaud

AU192057Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES, 19/6/1978--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, started talks in Paris, on June 19, with Louis de Guiringaud, French minister of foreign affairs.

Received by d'Estaing

AU192059Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES, 19/6/1978--Valery Giscard d'Estaing, received at the Elysee Palace, on June 19, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs who is paying an official visit to France at the invitation of Louis de Guiringaud, minister of foreign affairs.

During the talk emphasis was laid on the importance of developing collaboration and the good relations existing between Romania and France in the political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural domains, in education and other fields, in keeping with the interest of both peoples, in favour of peace, cooperation and security in the whole world. In this respect, stressed was the importance of the visit the president of the French Republic is to pay to Romania.

It was also agreed that the two foreign ministers meet annually to discuss problems of developing relations between the two countries and international questions of common interest.

Recalled during the meeting was the significance of developing exchanges of opinions and information between the two states, cooperation between them in the sphere of international life, for the consolidation of the course towards collaboration, peace and security in Europe, for concrete measures to be taken in disarmament, for the political, negotiated settlement of the state of conflicts in the world, for the entrenchment in international life of relations founded on respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

The event occasioned a warm exchange of greetings between President Giscard d'Estaing and President Nicolae Ceausescu.

BOBU HEADS RCP DELEGATION TO LCY CONGRESS

AU192024Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] A RCP delegation led by Comrade Emil Bobu, Executive Political Committee member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, arrived in Belgrade today to attend the proceedings of the 11th LCY Congress.

IVORY COAST FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT 23-26 JUN

AU191847Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, the foreign minister of the Republic of Ivory Coast, Simeon Ake, will pay an official visit to Romainia from 23-26 June 1978.

GOVERNOR OF TURKEY'S CENTRAL BANK DEPARTS

AU192138Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 19/6/1978--Taylar Sadiklar, governor of the Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey, concluded his Romanian visit on June 19. At the Otopeni Airport, the guest was seen off by Vasile Voloseniuc, chairman of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, and by other officials.

BRIEFS:

AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL VISITS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/6/1978--Walter Jona, minister of the Government of the State of Victoria-Australia, paid a fact finding visit to Romania over June 14-17, at the invitation of the Ministry of Tourism. The guest visited touristic spots and cultural establishments, and had meetings with Nicolae Doicaru, minister of tourism, and Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, on questions of mutual interest. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU]

BELGRADE MEDIA REPORT ON LCY CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

Belgrade Radio Previews Congress

AU192030Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 78 AU

[Text] LCY President Josip Broz Tito will open tomorrow the 11th highest gathering of the communists of our country. At precisely 1000 hours [0900 GMT] the first plenary session will begin in the blue hall of the newly constructed Sava Center. After the election of the working bodies of the congress, Comrade Tito will submit the opening report on the tasks of the LCY in the struggle for the further development of socialist, self-managing and nonalined Yugoslavia.

The congress will work in plenary sessions and in six commissions. Some 2,991 delegates representing 1.7 million communists will participate in it. This working conference of our party, which will last 4 days, will also be attended by 678 guests, delegations of sociopolitical organizations, social and state organs, distinguished revolutionaries and party-political workers of long standing.

The 11th congress will also be attended by representatives of 130 communists, socialists and other workers and progressive parties and national liberation movements, who have announced they will attend.

According to the proposed agenda, two plenary sessions will be held on Friday when the 11th congress concludes its work. At these sessions, the congress resolutions, amendments to the statute, the reports on the work of the congress commissions and the report on the work of the Central Committee, its organs and bodies in the period between the congresses will be adopted.

New organs of the LCY will also be elected at the concluding session, and it is expected that Comrade Tito will make the closing speech. Immediately afterwards, the first sessions of the newly elected Central Committee and the Presidium of the LCY will be held.

Radio stations Belgrade, Novi Sad, Pristina, Sarajevo, Titograd and Zagreb have set up a joint editorial board and will carry live relays of all the plenary sessions of the congress.

Foreign Delegations Listed

LD192100Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0925 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Foreign delegations attending the 11th LCY Congress continue to arrive in Belgrade. This morning the following delegations arrived: the PLO delegation led by 'Abd al-Muhsin Mayzar, member of the Executive Committee; the delegation of the Communist Party of Lebanon led by 'Abd al-Karim Muruwwah, member of the Central Committee Politburo; the delegation of the Progressive Socialist Party of Lebanon (PSP) led by Dr Khalil Khalil, member of the Central Committee; the delegation of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party of Syria led by Jabir Bajbuj, assistant secretary; the delegation of the Communist Party of Syria led by Daniel Ni'mih, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Central Committee Politburo; the delegation of the Communist Party of Uruguay led by Eduardo Viera Ruiz, member of the Central Committee Politburo; the delegation of the Brazilian Communist Party, led by Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general.

During the morning the following delegations also arrived: the delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party led by Namsrayn Luvsanravdan, member of the Politburo; the delegation of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) led by Karolos Papoulias, the delegation of the Communist Party of Greece (internal) led by Babis Dhrakopoulos, secretary general, the delegation of the United Left of Greece led by Manolis Glezos, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee; the delegation of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) led by Mikhalis Poumbouras, member of the Political Bureau; and the delegation of the United Democratic Union of the Center Party (EDEK) led by Dr Takis Khatidhimitriou, secretary general and envoy.

The guests were met at the airport by Dusan Popovic, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The CPSU delegation arrived in Belgrade this morning headed by Fedor Kulakov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as did the delegation from the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, led by Istvan Huszar, member of the Central Committee Politburo.

The CPSU delegation was met at Belgrade Airport by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, while the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation was met by Vojo Srzentic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the Montenegrin League of Communists Central Committee.

The delegation of the National Liberation Front (FLN) of Algeria arrived in Belgrade today led by Slimane Hoffmann, chairman of the Commission for International Relations [as received]. The delegation was met at the airport by Vojo Srzentic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

During the morning the Socialist Party of Japan delegation also arrived, headed by Shizuo Wada. The delegation was met by Dusan Popovic, member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

There have arrived in Belgrade delegations of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico (PRI), led by Jose Bruno del Rio, director of the publishing committee; of the Communist Party of Mexico, led by Antonio Franco, member of the Central Committee; of the Communist Party of Jordan, led by Na'im al-Ashab, member of the Politburo; of the Communist Party of Canada, led by Peter [as received] Boychuck, member of the Central Committee; of the Mauritanian People's Party (PPM), led by Abdoul Aziz Ba, commissar in the Political Bureau; of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces of Morocco (UNFP), led by Abderrahim Bouabid, secretary general [as received]; of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, led by Jean Didier Alaveau, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission; of the Socialist Party of Senegal, led by Magatte Lo, deputy secretary general [as received] and Politburo member; of the Party of the Revolution of Tanzania, led by Abdelmur Suleiman, member of the Executive Committee and party secretary of the Arusha region; of the party of the Togolese People's Rally, led by Atus-Koffi Amega, member of the Central Committee; of the Communist Party of Chile, led by Jorge Inzunza, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee; and of the Popular Unity Movement of Chile, led by Enrique Correa, member of the Political Committee.

These delegations were met by Vojo Srzentic, member of the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and president of the Central Committee of the LC of Montenegro; and by Mirko Popovic and Jure Bilic, secretaries in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

The delegation of the Korean Workers Party which is to attend the 11th LCY Congress is led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Politburo and vice president of the DPRK; the delegation was met at the airport by Todo Kurtovic, secretary in the Executive Committee of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and president of the SAWPY Federal Conference.

Tito Reports to Congress

LD200938Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 0700 GMT 20 Jun 78 LD

["Tito Report to LCY Congress (Shorter Version)"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 20 (TANJUG)--"Socialist, self-management and non-aligned Yugoslavia rests on firm and enduring foundations, reliable mainstays for its future, Yugoslav President Tito told the 11th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. He dismissed as absurd speculations about the country's future. Yugoslavia, he said, "will remain the way it has and is being built by its nations and nationalities".

President Tito was presenting his 30,000-word report to the congress.

Tito spoke of the major world crises and turbulence of recent years, underlining, at the same time, this period as among the most peaceful in the country's development. "This confirms the stability of our society and our system", President Tito said.

International relations today were described by Tito as more complicated even than earlier. He said the forces of imperialism, colonialism and other forms of domination continue opposing by every means progressive change in any sphere of international life.

But Tito noted at the same time the growing affirmation of the principle of diversity in new forms and ways of building socialism, a process, he said, strengthening worldwide and beyond the restraint of state, regional or bloc frontiers.

Tito also spoke of the successive victories of national liberation struggles for the final termination of colonialism and realization of the right of peoples to self-determination.

The Yugoslav president called for concerted action by the "front of the forces of freedom, independence, peace and progress" to oppose every "dogmatism and sectarianism, and all pseudorevolutionary and monopolistic attempts, from whatever quarters".

Tito pointed to the deep injustices and intolerable conditions and contradictions in the use and distribution of the world's resources.

He said the endeavour persists tohave the world's fate decided by a small number of powers and their blocs.

The Yugoslav president emphasized as imperative the need to extend detente to all countries and regions. He said developments overall have convincingly vindicated the positions and initiatives of the fifth non-aligned summit in Colombo.

Tito spoke with concern of the slowed pace of detente in relations between the big powers, notably in regard to arms limitation. He noted mutual distrust and suspicions growing meanwhile. [sentence as received]

The Yugoslav president said the Soviet Union and the United States are rightly being enjoined to make a serious effort to surmount the current, unsatisfactory stage in their relations.

Relations in the workers and progressive movement generally, President Tito said, are inseparable from contemporary world trends.

He welcomed the growing observance in practice of the principle of equality of parties and movements, the independence of each and its responsibility to its own working class and nation, and respect for the principles of independence, non-interference and appreciation for differences.

The LCY president insisted on how negative any reemergence would be of a center to direct the workers movement. Tito assessed attempts to impose political and ideological concepts on parties and movements in non-aligned and developing countries as contrary to the "vital interests of thoese countries and their right to freely determine the course of their development of relations and cooperation among these parties on democratic foundations.

Also positiv , he said, is the debate opened by the conference on the foremost issues of socialism and relations between communist and workers parties and movements. He sharply censured discussions and polemics which break down into name-calling and incidents, going "entirely beyond the limits of principled comradely discussion".

President Tito made special note of the crises besetting international affairs.

He singled out as most dangerous the crisis in the Middle East, denouncing once again Israel's aggressive and expansionist policies.

Tito insisted on comprehensive settlement for the Middle East crisis, reached with the participation of all parties concerned including the PLO and with the realization secured of the national rights of the Palestinian people and the right of this people to a state of its own. He also voiced the need to establish Arab solidarity.

Tito said the non-aligned could help by their more active inclusion in efforts to reach a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The Yugoslav president supported settlement of the Cypriot crisis by application of the General Assembly 1974 resolution and heeding its call for an understanding reached in peace between the two Cypriot national communities.

Tito defined as the only real solution for the dangerous trouble spots in the south of Africa the complete liquidation of the remaining strongholds of colonialism and racism, independence for Namibia and Zimbabwe and the end to apartheid in the Republic of South Africa.

Tito cited the Horn of Africa as another focus of serious dangers. He said it is necessary to put a complete stop to armed conflicts there and arrive peaceably at a political settlement of the questions in dispute, among them Eritrea. The principles of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity must be taken as the basis for settlement, he added, and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states in the region respected throughout, without intervention or interference from outside.

President Tito was forceful in asserting the importance of the non-aligned movement as an international force. He emphasized its successful defense of its unity and solidarity and real independence in regard to the big-power military-political blocs as factors underlying its importance.

Tito warned of the "opponents of non-alignment in various quarters" and their attempts to disunite and weaken the movement's ability for action so as to tie and subordinate it to alien interests and bloc policies.

He noted with emphasis the inevitability of such attempts being to the detriment of international affairs in general and relations as well between the blocs and big powers.

The Yugoslav president voiced his deep conviction of the ability of the non-aligned countries to deal with all dangers and safeguard their unity.

"Only united can we realize our common aspirations and succeed in everyone remaining independent in his own development", Tito emphasized. He spoke of the necessity for the full ministerial conference of the non-aligned in Belgrade to give particular attention to overcoming present difficulties in the movement in addition to its consideration of the tasks set by the fifth non-aligned summit in Colombo.

In reference to the report's extensive treatment of Yugoslav development, Tito spoke in high appreciation of the results attained in the development of socialist self-management.

"Man's freedom is not solely in his right freely to express his opinions and aspiration. True freedom lies primarily in man's right and opportunity to make sovereign decisions on all matters affecting his life. Thereby the boundaries of human freedoms in general have been radically expanded", Tito stated.

He cited the more than one million Yugoslavs actively participating in the work of delegations and other self-management bodies.

He pointed to the constantly strengthened economic foundations of Yugoslav society, the new jobs constantly being opened, (?and) the better and richer life than ever before being enjoyed by Yugoslavs with their significantly increased buying power.

Tito singled out a series of other major achievements in the construction of Yugoslav society and spoke also of the growing responsibility of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia--as the leading ideological force in Yugoslav society--for the further construction of Yugoslavia's socialist self-management democracy.

The Yugoslav president once again pointed to Yugoslavia's notable success in further elaborating its system of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This system is conceived as an integral part on the social system of socialist self-management, Tito emphasized.

Tito stated that the Yugoslav Armed Forces are prepared better than ever to confront any aggressor and defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. He noted the complete openness of Yugoslav frontiers and said this is a reflection of the strength and stability of its system.

The Yugoslav president described the endeavor now to develop further Yugoslavia's socialist self-management democracy as consistent and logical and part of the continuity of the "revolutionary strategy and policy of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia."

Tito, in concluding stated: Yugoslavia's strength lies in our independence and non-aligned policy, in the fact that we talk even with the biggest powers as equals and that we cooperate on a footing of equality with virtually all the countries of the world.

"Its strength lies in the high prestige of socialist and non-aligned Yugoslavia, in our numerous friends throughout the world, in the position it has achieved, equaled by few countries, in international affairs.

"Therefore, we look to tomorrow with confidence and optimism. I am confident that after this congress we shall embark upon new action to promote socialism and human happiness with a clearer view of the future and at an even quicker pace."

GRLICKOV HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON 11TH LCY CONGRESS

LD192006Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1453 GMT 19 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, secretary in the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today acquainted foreign newsmen with the basic tasks of the 11th LCY Congress which begins in Belgrade tomorrow. About 250 reporters, who will be following the forthcoming top gathering of Yugoslav communists, attended the press conference which was held at the Hotel Jugoslavija and they asked a number of questions.

In a brief introductory report Grlickov pointed out first of all the basic questions which will be on the agenda of the congress and spoke about some aspects of LCY policy.

The political message of the 11th congress, Grlickov stressed, should reflect, above all, the continuity of the LCY strategy, that is, the progress and the radical structural changes implemented in Yugoslav society in all spheres of life. In this, Aleksandar Grlickov added, these radical changes will be "along the course" of the continuity of the goals of the preceding congress and in line with the general internal political, economic and social conditions and international circumstances in which we live. In elaborating the concept that the message of the 11th LCY Congress is a message of radical changes, Grlickov said:

The 10th LCY Congress adopted a positive political program which was incorporated in the long-term vision of the future of Yugoslav society. Its basic political philosophy is, if one can put it this way, "the search for democracy in socialism and for socialism in democracy." In the past 4 years efforts were primarily concentrated on the economic system and on its adaptation to this political philosophy. This, in fact, was the purpose of the adoption of the law on associated labor, the law on the planning system and other provisions pertaining to the system. Having inherited the message of the 10th congress, the 11th congress will work out the vision of the political system and thus eliminate the possible contradiction between it and the economic system.

Hence, Grlickov went on, the further elaboration of the political system of socialist self-management should "provide the meaning" to this political philosophy--the search for democracy in socialism and of socialism in democracy in this sphere. In dealing with what has been achieved so far on this "course" of the development of Yugoslav society, the present congress should "enter" not merely the vision of future, socialist and self-managing democracy but should also work out mechanisms for its functioning by entering all spheres of the political system.

In Grlickov's words, the LCY affirmed a long time ago in its program the thesis about socialism being a contradictory society, and even a society of conflict in which various interests of individual social strata of the classes could manifest themselves.

In confirming this program orientation--and this means also accepting the existence of various interests--the secretary in the Executive Committee stressed that the congress will assess in which way and by what means--of course democratic ones--objective and subjective forces will be able to reconcile and coordinate these contradictory and conflicting affects.

The LCY has a special significance in this "search." Its role in fact is in seeking the reply to the question: Given the existing variety of interests and given the conditions of a one-party system, how can one ensure that the party in power does not suppress the plurality of interests and how does one prevent this party from being turned into an appendage of social and political processes in the country?

We do not want, Grlickov said, the LCY to suppress in its activity the effects of the plurality of socialist self-managing interests and we are looking for ways and methods for it not only to accept the existence of this pluralism but also to express the readiness to seek objective solutions acceptable to everybody through a democratic dialog within the framework of the League of Communists and of a dialog with noncommunists.

The second question which arises from this is what happens in such a League of Communists to the principle of democratic centralism? In Grlickov's view there is no political party in the world, regardless of its ideological orientation and political philosophy, which is not preoccupied with the problem of how to discipline the membership so that the policy adopted by legitimate organs, congresses, conferences, etc. is consistently implemented. What the 11th congress wishes to do in this regard, he said, is to introduce democratic contents to the democratic centralism through the use of "two types of readiness" by the League of Communists. The first one is to tolerate within itself the democratic dialog and to tolerate, within the process of formulating the policy, both the majority as well as the minority. Secondly, there is the readiness of the League of Communists to give way in the dialog with noncommunists on an alternative or concrete solution, should a better solution be found in that dialog.

Of course, Grlickov added, we have no illusion about being able to realize this mission easily and simply. Not because everybody in the LCY does not think the same way but because the inertia of practice, inertia of the past and inertia of life's reality leads at times to both the strategic and tactical goals being temporarily bypassed or "pushed" to the side a bit.

In ending his speech, Grlickov stressed that the congress could not "bypass" the sphere of material development on which the entire edifice of self-managing socialist orientation of socialist Yugoslavia is being built. In his view, there are four main tasks in this context. First, is the mobilization aimed at intensively speeding up the material development; the second, the speediest possible increase in labor productivity with which we have not been satisfied in the past decade, and the third, the increase in the rate of accumulation and profits.

The last task would be: to invest greater efforts to speed up the pace of resolving the problem of unemployment, in particular the unemployment of the young generation.

Replying to the question how he assessed the development of relations between the LCY and the CPSU, Aleksandar Grlickov said that the relations between the LCY and the CPSU and between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union were good and that they were on an ascending line. Regardless of the differences which exist in views and interests, these parties find the strength to solve them by adhering to the well-known principles of Belgrade and Moscow declaration, the principles of mutual respect, consideration, etc.

Replying to the journalists' questions on the work of the basic organizations of the League of Communists Dr Grlickov said that the LCY attached special importance to the work of basic organizations, and added that the struggle to train these organizations to do their work has been particularly stressed at the republican and provincial congresses.

The next question was on the relations between the nonalined and socialist countries. Grlickov's assessment was that the nonalined countries have different forms of cooperation with the socialist countries; some have good relations with these countries, others have only correct relations, whereas a third group of countries is in conflict with the socialist countries.

Accordingly, Grlickov said, the countries which pursue nonalined policy have heterogeneous relations with the socialist countries just as they have heterogeneous relations with the capitalist countries, which, naturally, flows from the economic, political and social organization of their society, from their internal philosophy and from the foreign interest stemming from it. We do not consider the nonalined movement to be the reserve of socialism or the countries which are members of the nonalined movement to be the reserve of socialism.

One question concerned which parties have been invited to the congress but will not attend. There are parties, Grlickov replied, which will not attend: for instance the Communist Party of Luxembourg and the Socialist Party of Luxembourg, which are preoccupied with elections. They have been invited but will not attend. The same applies to the Communist Party of Kampuchea which is preoccupied with the well-known events in the country itself, and two to three more parties which have apologized and informed us of their objective reasons for not attending which were due to the internal situation in the party or in their country.

It is well known that we have no relations with the Albanian party; accordingly, of course, we did not invite them. By the terms of its statute, the CCP does not invite delegations to attend its congress nor does it attend other congresses. It has sent a message to the 11th LCY Congress.

Replying to the question on the changes in the statute Grlickov said that they referred to the consolidation of efficiency of the League of Communists and also to the adaptation of its methods of activity.

Replying to the next question, Grlickov said that we have no relations with the Communist Party of Greece (external), only informative contacts. These informative contacts are not at a level to be opportune for us to invite the Communist Party of Greece (external) to our congress.

The Berlin conference of communist and workers parties and its document were accepted with the consensus of all the parties present, said Aleksandar Grlickov in his reply to the next question. The post- Berlin period expresses this very political characteristic of the Berlin conference. The continuation of the dialog is in fact the basic characteristic of the post-Berlin period, and in this respect, understandably, consensus constitutes the main principle. No one, no communist party, came to the Berlin conference intending to change its policy and its concepts and to renounce its interest.

We consider the continuation of the dialog on the problems of the dictatorship of the proletariat and of the problems of the meaning and substance of proletarian internationalism, and of all other problems on which the communist parties of Europe differ in their doctrinal and ideological views, to be positive as well.

We positively assess the tendencies in the communists and workers movement in which we see a further expansion and consolidation of progressive forces, in which we see a further strengthening of the aspirations to independence, autonomy and [illegible] of their political line in keeping with their environment--social, political and otherwise--Grlickov said when replying to the questions on the situation in the international workers movement.

We positively assess the process of communists being open to other socialist, social-democratic and progressive forces. Of course, we do not underestimate the difficulties which the communist and workers movement comes up against whether they be vestiges of old concepts and relations or the beginning of new contradictions in the process of the development of socialism in the world. Of course, the conflicts which do exist between individual communist parties, especially armed conflicts, make the situation in the movement itself more difficult, make it more complex and more complicated in relation to the period up to and after the Berlin conference.

Grlickov went on to make the assessment that the communist movement itself possesses sufficient strength to overcome its problems in the process of development more successfully than it has done so far. I think that the communists must gradually get used to being different and to conduct a dialog within the framework of these juxtaposed differences and interests without quarrelling. There are differences of opinion also in the social-democratic wing of the workers movement, but this is not discussed at such length.

The League of Communists gives and will give support for what is called Eurocommunism, Grlickov went on, because we believe this is an independent path, the path which suits these parties. This support is in keeping with our policy and with our support for everything that is independent and autonomous.

As far as Yugoslavia's foreign policy is concerned we have come to the conclusion, Grlickov stressed, that there is no reason to change anything concerning our strategic orientations. We remain a nonalined country and everything else that life itself changes we shall adapt, add to and make precise within the framework of the general basic orientation of nonalinement.

To the questions on the relations between the LCY and the CCP Aleksandar Grlickov replied that the process of normalization of relations between the two parties began with President Tito's visit to the PRC. "The process of normalization is continuing, as you see, and we think that our relations have been normalized," he said adding that the message by the CCP Central Committee to the 11th LCY Congress speaks of normalization of relations between the two parties. "Of course, we have differing views on specific questions, we have different interests and different international positions. From that point of view the presence of these different concepts and different interests was not the foundation for the establishment of interparty cooperation, it was their acceptance as such.

"In fact, the relations have been normalized hand in hand with the respect for the well-known principles which the LCY has been advocating in the communist and workers movement--independence, sovereignty, noninterference, etc, and by agreeing that cooperation cannot be maintained at a third party's expense."

"The LCY, Grlickov went on to say, has no relations with the Communist Party of Vietnam. They were broken off back in 1948 and have not been reestablished to this date, nor has the process to normalize these relations been opened." He added that recently the LCY had normalized its relations with the Communist Party of Kampuchea.

Replying to the question on the conflict between China and Vietnam, Grlickov said that socialism as a world process must change and introduce something new into the solution of reciprocal conflicts. This is the substance and meaning of both our policy and of many accepted international, legal, moral and other norms through negotiations.

In answer to a question on cooperation with communist parties, Grlickov said that the LCY has relations with all communist parties with the exception of the Vietnamese Communist Party and the Albanian Workers' Party; and it has more or less developed relations with a considerable number of socialist and social-democratic parties, Grlickov stated. Adding that the fact that 36 socialist and social-democratic parties will attend the LCY congress speaks of the level of development of relations with this part of the workers movement.

From this aspect I can only say that the policy of the League of Communists is one of openness toward the workers movement, that this policy is accepted as such by its partners.

Answering a question as to whether it is possible for the legitimate interests of parts of the country's population to also find their expression during the course of the development of the social system of Yugoslavia outside the framework of the LCY, Aleksandar Grlickov said that legitimate interests are found and will continue to be found outside of the efforts of the League of Communists, and it is natural that this should be so, for the League of Communists could not and will not be able to be the representative of all interests. At least, the LCY does not claim to be such. It strives to sublimate all interests by its policy, desires to realize the methods of sublimating them in a democratic way, and, of course, in this process all interests will be equal and equally represented and equally denied.

In answer to a question on the influence of events in Africa on the situation in the nonalined movement, Grlickov reiterated our country's well-known positions, stressing the need for everything possible to be done to prevent the division of Africa into spheres of interest and to stop mankind from being deprived of a value which, to judge by all accounts, will not be European in the political organization of society, whether it be Western European or Eastern European, socialist, in order that in Africa or other continents original alternatives may arise in the process of development. Every position will deepen contradictions and conflicts. We are against any new conquest of Africa by whatever means and in whatever form.

We consider Cuba, Grlickov went on, to be a nonalined country. Yugoslavia strives to act in the nonalined movement on the well-known principles of active peaceful coexistence, on the principles of no ties with any blocs, noninterference, peaceful settlement of all disputes which exist between countries, including those among the nonalined.

At the end of his press conference, A. Grlickov expressed confidence that at the 11th LCY Congress everything will be discussed frankly. There will be an open atmosphere, open dialog.

We want you to be aware that you are listening to and you are also experiencing what we shall experience and the way in which we shall experience it, but with the one desire that we do not turn back to the distant past, but take that only as a lesson for the present, or for our tomorrow.

At the press conference foreign newsmen were informed that the work of the 11th congress will be observed by nearly 130 delegations of parties and movements from all over the world, which is about 30 more than were present at the 10th LCY Congress. About 250 reporters of foreign agencies, papers, radio and television will report on the work of the 11th congress, according to reports so far.

GRLICKOV, LJUBICIC RECEIVE PRC MILITARY DELEGATION

LD162332Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 2155 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 16, (TANJUG)--Secretary in the Executive Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Dr Aleksander Grlickov today received member of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Deputy Chief of the General Staff Yang Yung, now in Yugoslavia as the head of a good will delegation of the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of China.

At the talks which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Grlickov informed the guests on the activity of the LCY in the internal and international fields, on the preparations for the Eleventh LCY Congress and on the achievements in the material development and the development of self-management socialism in Yugoslavia.

Received by Ljubicic

AU161547Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 16 Jun 78 AU

[Text] General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has received in Belgrade the delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Yang Yung, deputy chief of the General Staff and member of the CCP Central Committee. The further development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two friendly socialist countries was discussed. The Chinese visitors also visited the air force and air defense command where they had talks with Air Force Commander Col Gen Enver Cemalovic.

NONALINED CONCENTRATE ON DISPUTES WITHIN MOVEMENT

LD161356Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1118 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 16, (TANJUG)--The nonaligned countries are focusing on overcoming disputes and conflicts among some of them. The ministerial meeting of the nonaligned coordination bureau paid full attention to these. At this gathering, a stand in principle was taken and relevant recommendations were made, among which the recommendation for the forthcoming nonaligned full ministerial conference in Belgrade to consider how the nonaligned movement as a whole can work toward overcoming these deputies, the spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs said at his regular press conference here.

Yugoslavia and other nonaligned countries have already been holding consultations on this, viewing the question as very serious because every advance in overcoming disagreement among the nonaligned countries is a contribution to the nonaligned movement's action unity and an obstacle to interference on the part of foreign powers, the spokesman added.

SUNDIC: BUDAPEST PUBLISHERS REPRING ANTI-YUGOSLAV ATTACKS

LD162131Y Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jun 78 LD

[Milika Sundic Commentary]

[Text] At the end of last year the well-known Kossuth Publishing House in Budapest published a fairly voluminous publication under the title: Documents of the International Communist Movement, 1945-1976. We have not been able to acquaint ourselves with this publication earlier because, among other things, this publication has not even met with wide acclaim in Hungary itself as the obvious aim was to avoid advertising a work which can only damage the Kossuth Publishing House, the authors of the publication and the policy of neighboring Hungary.

Although the authors tried not to publish everything, and even revised certain material, nevertheless, even what was published cannot leave us indifferent.

Two Cominform resolutions--the Bucharest resolution of 1948 and the Budapest resolution of 1949 which crudely attack the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the Yugoslav leadership--were not published in the anthology. But the resolution of the consultative meeting of 12 communist parties in Moscow in 1957 and the declaration by 81 parties attending the Moscow meeting in 1960 were published.

The declaration by 81 parties, let us recall, contains the crude attacks on Yugoslavia and its leadership, on self-management and on its nonalined foreign policy. The authors of the anthology do not explain why they decided to publish the declaration by 81 parties and not the resolutions of the Cominform, neither do they in any way dissociate themselves from the text of the declaration by 81 parties, a text which when reprinted as much as 17 years later sounds just as bad as if compiled yesterday--if not worse, in view of the fact that general practice and in particular the trends in the communist and workers movement as well as the positive development of relations between the two neighboring countries and parties have shown the untenability of such accusations against Yugoslavia and the LCY.

One even has the impression that the people responsible in the Kossuth Publishing House wanted in their own way to contribute to the observance of the 30th anniversary of the Cominform although they did so a bit early in view of the fact that the 30th anniversary of the Cominform falls at the end of this month.

The question which arises is what would we ourselves have to do, were we to mark the anniversary of the Cominform and what would we have to say about the policy of the Hungarian leadership of that period? This would not be difficult for us, because the end of that leadership is known as the end of the policy which it pursued under Stalin's diktat and in line with its own orientation.

After all, the very fact that the anthology also contains the document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties clearly shows that the Cominform policy has suffered defeat.

It is therefore all the more surprising that a publication contains documents which cancel one another out, particularly if no explanations whatsoever are given to reveal the attitude of the authors and of the Kossuth Publishing House to the crude attacks on Yugoslavia contained in the declaration by 81 parties and in many earlier documents. The principles of equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual respect have never been more topical than they are today because it is on their consistent practical application that not merely relations in the communist and workers movement and among socialist countries depend but also peace in Europe and the world.

The reprinting of anti-Yugoslav attacks is grist to the mill of forces against equitable cooperation, that is, which are in favor of domination and imposing their own models on others. On the other hand, if we talk about Yugoslav-Hungarian relations, which both sides rightly claim to be good and friendly, we cannot but ask ourselves: Who needs today to rehabilitate a failed policy in the way in which this was done by the Kossuth Publishing House? We would like to believe that neighboring Hungary does not belong to those who are unconcerned about the kind of relations they have with Yugoslavia because, in our conviction, such are very few.

BELGRADE RADIO REVIEWS ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH U.S.

AU172000Y Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Jun 78 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] An important meeting of Yugoslav and U.S. businessmen was held in Dubrovnik recently. Several hundred business contacts and arrangements for future economic cooperations were made during this meeting. It was indicated that the total trade between Yugoslavia and the United States this year might exceed $1 billion. Dragan Colovic discusses some of the aspects of the Dubrovnik meeting:

The state of our political relations is an important component for our economic relations with the United States. These political relations are good and are (?constantly) developing regardless of the differences primarily in the approaches of the two countries to some international problems as well as to some individual problems within our bilateral relations such as the question of the transfer of nuclear technology. President Tito's visit to the United States and his talks with President Carter especially contributed to the positive development of the Yugoslav-American relations. The dialog between the two statesmen on the economic relations provided a new impetus to the efforts of the businessmen of the two countries to even more advance and expand the Yugoslav-American economic cooperation.

Our country is very interested in the first-class American technology and it is in this field that there are great possibilities for an even more successful development of the Yugoslav-American economic cooperation either by using this technology in our country or by using it--with the financial aid of U.S. banks--in the projects being built with great success by our work organizations in many developing countries. It seems to us that this form of cooperation, naturally, on the basis of equality, has great prospects particularly because it could bring a greater warming to the presently rather strained political relations between the United States and many developing countries as a result of a still hard attitude of the United States in the negotiations between developed and undeveloped countries on building new and more just international economic relations.

Although the present U.S. administration has made a significant positive step forward as compared with the preceding administration, it still does not regard the developing countries--because of their general lack of development--as equal subjective factors in the international political and economic relations. The fact is that in its very voluminous trade with the developing countries the United States predominantly imports raw materials and quite insignificant quantities of industrial products. And the developing countries as well as Yugoslavia want to change precisely this and achieve a more equal international division of labor between developed and undeveloped countries in the near future which would enable them to achieve a more accelerated economic and social development.

There is no doubt that the present U.S. administration shows a greater flexibility in its approach to these problems. Of course, this is not only a question of good will to do something more and to contribute to the development of developing countries but rather also a question of the recognition of the fact that this represents a direct interest of the United States. The fact is that the U.S. administration realizes that, as a result of their enormous natural resources and markets and as a result of an increasingly greater interdependence in the world market, the developing countries are becoming an increasingly more important factor of economic stability of the world and therefore also of the United States.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC CHAMBER OFFICERS ELECTED--The assembly of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber has reelected Ilija Vakic its president. Milorad Birovljev, Rade Todovic, Dmitar Bojkovski and Ratko Svilar have been elected vice presidents. Stevan Susa has been reelected secretary general of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 78 p 1 AU]

KOSOVO VETERANS ELECTION--The assembly of the federation of national liberation war veterans associations of Kosovo in Pristina on 5 June elected Mehmet Malici president, Safete Nimani Rugova and Danilo Dimic vice presidents, and Milutin Folic secretary of the federation. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

SLOVENE SAWP OFFICIALS--The republican conference of the SAWP of Slovenia at its session in Ljubljana on 7 June elected Beno Zupancic and Vladimir Klemencic its new vice presidents. Milos Prosenc was elected secretary of the republican conference. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Jun 78 p 5 AU]

MACEDONIAN SAWP ELECTION--The republican conference of the SAWP of Macedonia at its session in Skopje on 9 June elected Krste Markovski president, Aleksandar Donev, Azem Zulficari and Vera Terezieva-Trojacanec vice presidents and Metodi Zvrci secretary of the conference. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 78 p 1 AU]

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